The Irish Times.
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 381. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED.......... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. Second Night of a New Burlesque—"DIDO"—with new scenery. Second appearance of Miss EMILY WYNDHAM and Mr. CHARLES YOUNG.
Re-Engagement, for two nights more, of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON.
Every Evening the Renowned Herr Nicolo Deulin and his Talented Family.
On THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JULY 24,
The performances will commence with the new Burlesque, by C. F. Burrand, Esq., entitled
DIDO.
Dido - - - - Mr. Charles Young.
Æneas - - - - Miss Emily Wyndham.
Anna - - - - Mrs. H. Webb.
After which, Oxenford's New Ballet Farce, entitled
MAGIC TOYS.
Valentine - - - - Miss Lydia Thompson.
To be followed by the laughable Farce, entitled
A LADY AND GENTLEMAN IN A PECULIARLY PERPLEXING PREDICAMENT.
The Gentleman - - - Mr. Charles Young.
The Lady - - - Miss Emily Wyndham.
To be followed by Callisthenic Exercises by Herr NICOLO DEULIN, and his Talented Family.
After which, the laughable Farce, entitled
THE YOUNG WIDOW.
Splash (with the song of "What's a woman like?") Mr. C. Young.
Aurelia Fairlove - - - Miss Lydia Thompson.
To conclude with
A NEW BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
arranged by Herr Nicolo Deulin, entitled
THE POLISH CONSCRIPTION.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal. 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

THE GOLDSMITH DRAMATIC SOCIETY. LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO. (Entrance by Cavendish-row.)
The Members of the above Society beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that the Benefit in aid of the
STARVING POOR OF ERRIS
Will take place on
THIS EVENING, JULY 24TH, 1860,
Under the immediate Patronage of the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, who has kindly signified his intention of being present.
The Performance will commence with the Drama of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Maritana {By the kind permission of T. C. King, Esq.,} Miss Bessie King
Marchioness de Rotundo {(By the kind permission of H. Webb, Esq.,} Mrs Parker
Lazaril - - - Miss Lizzie Wood
To be followed by the Farce of
NO. 1, ROUND THE CORNER.
To conclude with the Comic Drama of
THE JACOBITE.
Lady Sommerford - - - Miss Jane Wood
Widow Pottle (Landlady of the Crooked Billet), Mrs. Parker
Patty Pottle (her Daughter) - - Miss Bessie King
Prices of Admission
Reserved Seats 2s 6d
Second Seats 1s 6d
Back Seats 1s 0d
Doors open at Half-past Seven, Performance to commence at Eight o'clock precisely.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS, Lessee—Mr. T. KIRBY.
The Gardens open every evening at 6 o'clock.
This week an entire change of performance. New Comic Entertainment by M. Huline, entitled Vol au Vent.
Incidental dances by Miss Martinez, assisted by the Corps de Ballet.
Mr. T. Cooke, in his astounding gymnastic feats.
The amusing Marionettes, from the Crystal Palace, the Glasgow and London Theatres.
Mr. R. Frazer, the Celebrated Buffo Singer, with a variety of mirth-irring songs.
Mr. Hartz, the Wizard of the World, with his astonishing performances in the Magic Art, in the course of the evening.
Master J. Huline, will dance a Hornpipe.
At ten o'clock, a Grand Display of FIREWORKS by Mr. Kirby.
On Friday, 20th, the performances will be for the benefit of the Messrs. Cooke.
Admission to Gardens, 1s.; Concert Hall, Reserved Seats, 6d.
The Lessee reserves the right of excluding objectionable persons.

MADAME ERNESTINA announces that, under the distinguished patronage of Sir GEORGE HODSON, Bart., she will give a Reading on THIS DAY (TUESDAY), at 2 p.m., in the large Coffee-room of the MARINE HOTEL, BRAY, which has been generously lent for the purpose, by the Proprietor, Mr. Breslin.
Tickets and Programmes to be had at the Queen's Hotel, Bray.
Madame Ernestina will read at Kingstown, on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. See future announcement.

KINGSTOWN.—SUMMER SEASON.
MR. GASKIN'S NEW SERIES OF SELECT ELEMENTARY SINGING CLASSES.
Mr. GASKIN regrets that he cannot give his First Lecture and Practical Lesson on the History, Theory, and Practice of Vocal Music and Sight Singing in the Concert Room, SUSSEX-PLACE, KINGSTOWN, sooner than FRIDAY, August 10.
Ladies, Two o'clock; Gentlemen, Eight o'clock.
*** Intending Members will please forward their names, &c., to Mr. Gaskin, 40, Great Brunswick-street.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
Of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.
Admission, One Shilling.
Family Tickets for Four Persons .. .. 2s. 6d.
Season Tickets .. .. .. 2s. 6d.
Catalogues Fourpence.
Admission in the Evening, at Seven o'clock, ONE PENNY.
(By order) B. MULRENIN, R.H.A. Secretary.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the discussion in the Bath-row Class, behind 27, Townsend-street, on Tuesday Evening, July 24, 1860, at Eight o'clock.
Subject—"Can Dr. Spratt's Scapular or Dr. Cullen's Sacraments save a dying sinner? or Plenary Indulgences free from Purgatory?
President—Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY.
Why is there no mention of the scapular in the New Testament? Why was it not known for 1250 years?
Why did not St. Peter wear a scapular? Why do not all the priests wear scapulars—blue, brown, white, and red?
Will Dr. Spratt's brown, or Canon Grimley's red, scapular save a soul from sin?
How were souls saved before scapulars were invented?
St. Paul says—"The just man liveth by faith."—Rom. i. 17. St. Peter says—"Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved."—Acts, ii. 21, Dr. Cullen's Douay Bible. So wrote the Apostles. Does not Rome say—By the Sacraments and the help of the Blessed Virgin Mary? or by scapulars, brown or red?
Could St. Peter or St. Paul have supposed that the Blessed Virgin and the Saints were needed for salvation, when they both said, word for word, "Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved?"—Acts, ii. 21; Rom. x. 13, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Did SS. Peter and Paul teach that forgiveness of sins came after confession by the priest's absolution, when the former said, "By His (Christ's) name all receive remission of sins who believe in him;" and the latter, "In him (Christ) every one that believeth is justified?"—Acts, x. 43, and xiii. 39, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Can Dr. Spratt tell what has become of the original Scapular made in heaven and given to Simon Stock?
What is the Scapular?—"A piece of cloth—it must be of a brown colour. It was given to St. Simon Stock the 16th July, 1251 (600 years ago only), when the most glorious Virgin appeared to him and said, 'Behold the sign of salvation.'"—Hist. of scapular, pp. 28.
[illegible] entitled to this "sign of salvation?"—"The confraternity [of Mount C]armel, on admission to pay 1s 1d, and on every third Sun[day] [in th]e confraternity room."—Hist. p. 19.
[illegible] either of those holy apostles have believed that the minis[ters of t]he Gospel are sacrificers, when neither of them ever calls [their m]inisters by such a name, and both call them presbyters or [elders?]
[illegible] Catholic friends, hear what St. John says—"Dearly be[loved, be]lieve not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they are [of God, b]ecause many false prophets are gone out into the world." [1 John iv.] 1, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
[Are there] no miracles wrought by the Scapular now? How many [does Dr.] Spratt claim and prove for his Scapulars.
[Roman] Catholics are earnestly and affectionately invited.

[EST]ABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
[Physician] and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Member and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in [Ireland], Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer [on Anatom]y, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the [Ledwich] School of Medicine.
[At] Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
[Evenings], from 9 to 11.
[Gratis]—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by [an Apot]hecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; [consulta]tion by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

[DU]BLIN BY LAMPLIGHT,
BALL'S BRIDGE.
[OF]FICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.
[Patron]—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.
[Patron]s—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right [Hon. Jose]ph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon [illegible]ene, the Hon C F Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the [Dean of S]t Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare;
[Patron]esses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, [illegible] Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene, Mrs [illegible]
[Trustee]s—Hon G HANDCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, [Esq.]
[Commi]ttee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs [illegible], Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P; [Anthony] Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr [illegible] Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, [Edw]ard J Smith, Esq; Rev R Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C [illegible] M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.
J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P } Hon.
ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P } Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL, } Sec.
39, Upper Baggot-street, }
[The C]ommittee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal sup[port] which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.
The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.
The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.
There are Thirty-eight inmates now in the house.
Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-st.; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME,
37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.
Since the year 1838 the HOME has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.
The Committee is confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanly can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and demoralisation are twin brothers.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Queale, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.
Collector—Mr. WM. BURROWES, 4, Lennox-place, Portobello.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.
COUNCIL;
The Right Honourable the Earl of GRANARD, K.St.P., Lord Lieutenant County Leitrim;
The Right Honourable the EARL of LIMERICK.
The Right Honourable Viscount MASSEREENE and FERRARD, K.St.P., Colonel Commandant Antrim Artillery;
The Right Honourable Lord Viscount MONCK;
The Right Hon. Lord DUNSANY.
Sir CHARLES C. W. DOMVILE, Bart., D.L., High Sheriff County Dublin;
The Right Honourable Sir THOMAS ESMONDE, Bart., D.L.,
Sir JOCELYN COGHILL, Bart., D.L.,
Sir RICHARD DE BURGHO, Bart.,
Sir THOMAS JUDKIN FITZGERALD, Bart., J.P.
Major the Honourable Sir FRANCIS C. STANHOPE,
Lieutenant-General PATTERSON, Colonel Commandant 60th Rifles;
Lieutenant-General HENRY HALL, C.B.,
Colonel FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, M.P., D.L.;
Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS BURDETT,
M. O'REILLY DEASE, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
JOHN LOCKE SKERRETT, Esq., D.L.,
Captain LAWRENCE E. KNOX,
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WILLIAM ROPER, Esq., J.P.,
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, Esq.,
J. W. CHAMBRE, Esq., J.P.,
JAMES P. HAMILTON, Esq.,
P. WALTER REDMOND, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
Captain GEORGE W. ARMIT,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq.,
A. PUGH STEWART, Esq.,
JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P.,
JAMES MALLEY, Esq.
With power to add to their number.
WORKING COMMITTEE:

Captain KNOX,	JAS. P. HAMILTON, Esq.,
Captain ARMIT,	JAMES MALLEY, Esq.
Captain JONES, J.P.	WM. RICHARDSON, Esq.,
Captain RATHBORNE,	EDWD. H. HODGSON, Esq.,
JOHN GREENE, Esq., J.P.,	F. AUSTIN SUPPLE, Esq.,
JAMES H. MOORE, Esq.,	JAS. R. MILLINGTON, Esq.
WALTER FITZSIMONS, Esq.,	HENRY M'ENIRY, Esq.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,	JAMES E. MILLAR, Esq.,
JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., JP.,	ROBERT M'ENIRY, Esq.,
GEO. MORANT, Jun., Esq. J.P.	JAMES J. MOORE, Esq.,
	ARTHUR W. LAWDER, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARY.
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., 11, Beresford-place, Dublin, to whom all communications are to be addressed.
TREASURERS:
Sir EDWARD BOROUGH, Bart.; ARMIT & CO., Army Agents, 4, Nassau-street, to whom all remittances are to be forwarded.
HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, the Right Honourable Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P., has stated to COLONEL FRENCH, M.P. (one of the above Council), in conversation in the House of Commons, "*that if Irish Volunteer Corps are formed, he (the Minister for War) will not refuse to accept their services;*" whilst it is believed, from very good authority, "*that if the Irish People evince any strong desire to have the Volunteer Force,*" the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P., the CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND, "*will give all the facility in his power to carry out their wishes.*"
COLONEL FRENCH, M.P., has also announced his intention forthwith to introduce a Bill into the House of Commons, to correct any technical defect that may exist in the law regulating the Volunteer Corps in Ireland.
The Committee therefore rely on the earnest and energetic exertions of the Nobility and Gentry of the Country to complete this great National movement, which has but one common Loyal and Patriotic object, and is destined to unite in brotherhood Men of all Creeds and Politics.
The Committee continue to receive the names of Noblemen and Gentlemen to be added to the Council; and those desirous of enrolling as Members of the Corps will at once forward their names to the Honorary Secretary.
The Subscription of Effective Members is limited to £1 1s. per annum, with an Entrance Fee of £1 1s.
Donations and Subscriptions for furthering the movement will be received by the Treasurers.
The Committee meet every evening from 7 to 10 o'clock, for the Enrolment of Members for the intended ROYAL IRISH GUARDS, and DUBLIN RIFLE BRIGADE.
Dublin, 17th July, 1860.

ADDRESS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S AUXILIARY IN AID OF THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY, TO THE YOUNG MEN OF IRELAND.
DEAR FRIENDS,—A number of our young men, from the different Young Men's Associations in Dublin, have organised this Auxiliary in aid of the Church Education Society for Ireland, under a deep conviction that the solemn and pleasing duty has devolved upon us of giving what aid and sympathy we can to the cause of Scriptural Education. The principles upon which the Parent Society is founded are well known to you all. During the past year it had in connexion with it 1,615 schools, having 78,481 children on the roll, and to all of these it affords a sound secular education in addition to instruction in the Word of God. It seeks to impart to these children of our country the saving truths of the Gospel of Christ Jesus, and it makes those truths the foundation of all mental and moral cultivation in their hearts. Want of adequate funds has compelled the Committee to restrain their hand in quarters where the establishment of their schools would prove of the greatest blessing to the rising generation, and an appeal has been made to the friends of Scriptural Education, to aid in the removal of this restraint.
We feel that a great privilege has been extended to us in being permitted by the Committee of that Society to take part in the advancement of this noble cause, by the establishment of our Auxiliary, and we confidently appeal to the young men of our country to aid us in our endeavours, and to co-operate with us in our movements. We have decided on adopting the "Penny-a-Week" subscription, principally because it affords fuller scope for united action, and because we believe, with God's blessing, our offerings though individually small, will, in the aggregate, materially aid the Society. If one-third of our fellow members in Young Men's Associations throughout the country entered into the movement, and obtained ten subscribers of a penny a week each, we would be enabled to add upwards of £1,000 to the income of the Society in the year. If one-twentieth part of our fellow Sunday School teachers got five subscribers each, upwards of £1,000 a year would be realised. The addition of such amounts to the funds of the Society would enable its Committee to extend and efficiently maintain a still larger number of Schools in which Gospel truth would be from day to day openly proclaimed.
Fellow Young Men! the cause on behalf of which we solicit your sympathy and aid is God's cause: will you not, then, take part in it? You know what it is to enjoy the blessings of a sound religious education—will you not contribute your share of influence and aid in its extension among your less-favoured brethren? Our fair sisters have, for a lengthened period, been labouring for this noble object—shall we be behind them in Christian sympathy and in zeal for God's truth? We confidently hope that, by aiding our movement, by taking our collecting cards, and by using the large influence you one and all possess in your several spheres, on behalf of this cause, you will show to the society, and to the world, that the young men of Ireland are alive to their duty as Christians, and are determined to make this, their own, auxiliary a prominent feature in the future history of the Church Education Society for Ireland.
We pray that God may prosper our handiwork, and grant His blessing upon our humble efforts in His cause.
(Signed on behalf of the Auxiliary Committee)
JOHN RAINSFORD, } Honorary Secretaries.
GEO. H. SMITH, }
Kildare-street, 21st July, 1860.

URGENT APPEAL.—THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE, for the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. Founded 1830.
Office—9, Upper Sackville-street.
At a Meeting of the Committee of the above Society, held this day, the Rev. Edward Whately in the chair, *fourteen* very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding the matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive *any* of these Orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while the funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented: on the one hand, in receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year; and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue, some at least, of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed; and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved on immediately admitting seven of the most urgent of the applications; and now make this earnest appeal that such a measure of support may speedily be afforded to the Society as may enable them, not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant orphan of a mixed marriage seeking shelter in this Society.
Sums already received:—

Rev. B. H. Johnson	..	£1 0 0
— Alexander, Esq.,	..	1 0 0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	..	1 0 0
Mrs. West,	..	1 0 0
A Gentleman,	..	2 0 0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.,	..	1 0 0
Charles Wogan, Esq.,	..	1 0 0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq	..	5 0 0
A Protestant	..	5 0 0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan	..	1 0 0
R. Manders, Esq.,	..	1 0 0
General Hall,	..	1 0 0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	..	2 0 0
Miss Aylmer,	..	1 0 0
A Friend to the Orphan,	..	2 0 0
John Clerk, Esq.,	..	1 0 0
A Protestant,	..	1 0 0
Anonymous, Bangor,	..	0 2 6
C. Gaussen, Esq.,	..	2 0 0
Lady Crofton,	..	0 10 0
E. Batty, Esq.,	..	1 0 0
Postage Stamps (Cork)	..	0 3 0

Office 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
6th June, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk. } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. } Secs.

EMIGRATION.
TAPSCOTT'S Line of Superb Packets Sailing from LIVERPOOL Weekly, for NEW YORK, Monthly for PHILADELPHIA, and occasionally for NEW ORLEANS and QUEBEC, forwarding Passengers at the lowest rates to the interior parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADA.—Apply to
TAPSCOTT and CO., Liverpool; or, to
ARTHUR D. POLLEN, Agent,
19, Eden-quay, Dublin.

STEAM EXCURSION.
The Steamship Mars is intended (weather permitting) to sail from her berth near the Royal Canal Bridge, North Wall, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July, 1860, at 10 o'clock morning, for KINGSTOWN, thence by HOWTH, IRELAND'S EYE, and LAMBAY, and back to Kingstown, leaving Kingstown at six o'clock evening, for Dublin.
FARES.

	s.	d.
Between Dublin and Kingstown, ..	0	6
Excursion from Dublin and back, ..	2	6
Kingstown and back, ..	2	0

Tickets will be issued at Carolin and Egan's Office, 20, Eden-quay; on board, and also at the Office, 46, North Wall.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
The Direct, Shortest, and Safest Route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch their New and Powerful Paddle Steamships Connaught, Pacific, Ulster, Munster, and Leinster, also their splendid screw steamer Prince Albert, some of which vessels have made the passage from America to Galway in the unprecedentedly short space of five days some hours, for NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, the paddle steam ships to land her Majesty's Mails and cabin passengers only, but the screw steamers to land steerage passengers and cargo also.
The undermentioned vessels take passengers at Through Rates for New York or Boston.
From Galway:
Parana, for Boston .. .. 7th August.
Connaught, for New York .. .. 21st ,,
Leinster, for Boston .. .. 4th Sept.
Now Building—Munster.
Through Fares from Dublin, by Screw steamers—First Class, £15 10s. and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £6 5s. By Paddle Steamers—Cabin, First Class, £22; Second, £20 10s; Third, £15 10s; Steerage, £6 5s. Children under 12 years of age, half price. Infants, 10s. Including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Deposits to secure berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £2. Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

LOST, ON MONDAY, 16TH JULY, 1860, Two Seals, Two Lockets, and a Ring, supposed to have been Lost between Kingstown Head and George's-street. Any person returning them to the Police Station, Kingstown, or 9, Janeville, shall be well Rewarded, and, if found by a respectable person, shall give the sum to any fund they may wish.

ROYAL SELTZER WATER.
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET,
DUBLIN.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The EARL OF RODEN.
The enlargement of the premises to accommodate 100 patients and the outlay indispensable for their support, render a special appeal to the Christian Public imperative on the part of the Committee, in order to enable them to liquidate the present liabilities of the Hospital, which are considerable.
Since its opening in 1858, 1,726 patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 400 have been infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart.
There is a Dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, at which the Medical Officers attend from half-past nine to ten o'clock a.m., daily, and at which 21,523 patients have been prescribed for.
Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee, and by JOHN REID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.
N.B.—Donations of Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and general articles of Clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to patients leaving the Hospital, a matter to which the Committee beg particular attention.

Education.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.
Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

ROYAL SCHOOL, CAVAN.
At the last general entrance at the University, Mr. Jos. D. Grier, a pupil of this School, obtained a HEBREW premium, and also a FRENCH Premium, and was one of those examined for First Place.
Mr. Thomas Kinahan, a pupil of this School, enjoys two valuable Exhibitions, the result of his very distinguished answering.
N.B.—Vacation will terminate on 4th of August.
Terms Moderate.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.
At the Competitive Examination for admission to the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in May, 1860, the following successful candidates passed directly, and on first trial, from Mr. E. B. De Burgh's Military Establishment:—
Mr. Lestock F Boileau, Twelfth Place.
Mr. Thomas R. Disney.
The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr. A. H. Hime, who was a Pupil of Mr. De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859.
At the Competitive Examination in JANUARY, 1860, Mr. H. Harding obtained the Second Place.
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, WOOLWICH.
At the Competitive Examination held in JANUARY, 1860, the following successful Candidates passed directly and on first trial from Mr. De Burgh's:—
Mr. W. J. Galway. | Mr. R. A. Livesay.
Mr. Y. L. Morgan. | Mr. C. Greer.
Mr. Galway obtained 4,432 Marks, and the Tenth Place (First among the candidates from Ireland); and Mr. Morgan 4,108 Marks, and the Fourteenth Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics as a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone having been 2,555, and 2,110 respectively.
All the above examinations all the Candidates directly from Mr. De Burgh's were successful, and those who passed from Trinity College, Dublin, had been under his tuition.
Mr. De Burgh's references to the Parents of present and former Pupils include the following:—The Right Hon. the Lord Bishop of Meath; the Right Hon. Joseph Napier; Ven. the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake, C.B.; Colonel Knox, J.P.; Colonel Morgan, R. Swanne.
Business was resumed on the 20th inst.
No. 6, HARCOURT-STREET, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, DUBLIN.
July 23rd, 1860.

ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.
WOOLWICH, ADDISCOMBE, SANDHURST.
TRINITY COLLEGE CLASS.
Mr. WILLIAM F. WALKER, Master of Arts in the University of Dublin, Classical Scholar and Mathematical Gold Medalist of Trinity College, Dublin; and Mr. ALBERT M. SELSS, Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Berlin, Bachelor of Arts of the University of Dublin, Classical Scholar and Classical Gold Medalist of Trinity College, Dublin, undertake jointly the preparation of Candidates for all the Military Colleges, and for direct Commissions in her Majesty's and the Indian Service.
Messrs. Walker and Selss have been induced to come forward, partly in consequence of the changes introduced by the Military Council of Education, which give to Classics and English an importance suitable to the place they ought to occupy in the education of a gentleman, and secondly to that of Mathematics in the Examinations for Woolwich and Addiscombe; and partly by the fact that the present Military Class of Trinity College will close this summer, and that a desire has been expressed by many of the Fellows of Trinity College, and others, that this Class should be worthily continued by Teachers of proved skill and position.
Classes will commence on the 1st of August next. For terms apply to Mr. A. M. Selss, 6, Trinity College.
References:—Rev. J. A. Galbraith and Rev. Samuel Haughton, Fellows and Professors, Trinity College, Dublin; and the other Fellows of Trinity College.

HOLLYVILLE PARK SCHOOL, MONKSTOWN, COUNTY DUBLIN.
The situation of the School, and the accommodation afforded, in point of Playground, School Rooms, Dormitories, &c., will be found unexceptionable.
The Prospectus and Half-yearly Report, which contain every information with respect to System, Discipline, &c., and also an account of the success of former Pupils at the Competitive Examinations and at the Honor Examinations in Trinity College, will be forwarded on application to the Principal or Vice Principal.
Business will be resumed (D.V.) on the 27th instant.

Legal Notices.

LANDED (LATELY INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT IRELAND.
In the matter of the Estate of Edward Meares, Assignee of George Dowdall, Owner and Petitioner.
THE Honourable Judge LONGFIELD will, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at the Landed Estates Court, situate at the Four Courts, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, Sell by Public AUCTION, in Two Lots, part of the Lands of Terlicken, containing by survey 321a. 2r. 20p. statute measure, and part of the Lands of Lacken, being a subdenomination of said Townland of Terlicken, containing 46a. 1r. 30p. statute measure, situate in the Barony of Rathcline; part of the Lands of Ballyglassan, called Upper Ballyglassan, situate in the Barony of Shrule, and county of Longford, containing 188a. 2r. 37p., held (with other premises not intended to be sold in this matter) under lease bearing date the 1st day of April, 1786, for lives renewable for ever, and producing the nett profit rent of £395 11s 11d, subject to two annuities of £100 and £120, for lives aged respectively 50 and 53 years; and Lot No. 2, being the Town and Lands of Painspark, being a subdenomination of said Townland of Terlicken, and containing 100a. 0r. 26p. statute measure, situate in the Barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford, held under lease bearing date the 23rd September, 1786, for lives renewable for ever, and producing the nett profit rent of £48 13s 2½d.
The farm grants will be given to the purchaser or purchasers at the expense of the funds.
Dated this 23rd day of July, 1860.
RICHARD H. V. ARCHER, Chief Clerk.
Nearly the entire of the estate is held by tenants under leases and agreements for terminable terms.
The Townland of Ballyglassan, is distant from the Lands of Terlicken and Painspark about four or five miles. The latter lands are within one and a half miles of the Market and Post Town of Ballymahon, and the former lands are situate about midway between said town and the Market and Post Town of Edgeworthstown, a station on the Longford and Cavan branch of the Midland Great Western Railway, within four miles of said towns, from which there is a good road.
The land is for the most part of excellent quality, the upland portion being suited for either grazing or tillage purposes. The fences are good, and the farms well divided, and the tenants are solvent and respectable, and pay their rents punctually. The boundaries of the lands are well defined.
For rentals and further particulars, apply at the Office of Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin; to JOHN HASLAM, Esq., 71, Middle Gardiner-street; or, to Messrs. LAMBERT & CROZIER, Solicitors, having carriage of the proceedings for sale, 24, York-street, Dublin.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
COUNTY OF KERRY.
SALE at KILLARNEY, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1860.
In the Matter of the Estate of James West, Esq., and Mrs. Susanna Lawdy, devisees of St. John Mason, Esq., deceased, Owners and Petitioners.
BY the directions of the Honourable Judge Hargreave, Mr. JUSTIN M'CARTHY, Auctioneer, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of August next, at Noon, at his Salerooms, in the TOWN OF KILLARNEY, in the County of Kerry, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, the following Estates, as specified in the printed rental and particulars in this matter, viz.:—
LOT No. 1.
Part of the Lands of Ballydowney, situate in the Parish of Aghadoe, barony of Magonihy, and county of Kerry, containing 52a. 1r. 26p. statute measure, or thereabouts, held in fee-farm, and producing a nett annual profit rent of £39 13s. 5d., after deducting head rent to be paid by this lot exclusively.
LOT No. 2.
The lands of Farranaspig, situate as aforesaid, containing 70a. 3r. 32p. statute measure, or thereabouts, also held in fee-farm, indemnified against head rent, and producing a nett annual profit rent of £82.
LOT No. 3.
Part of the lands of Clyny, otherwise West Clyny, situate as aforesaid, containing 36a. 3r. 15p. statute measure, or thereabouts, also held in fee-farm, and producing a nett annual profit rent of £78.
The biddings will be submitted to the Hon. Judge Hargreave for approval on the 2nd day of November next, without further notice to any person.
Dated this 10th day of July, 1860.
R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
The Lands of Ballydowney, Farranaspig, and West Clyny, containing 159a. 1r. 33p. statute, or thereabouts, are situate in the parish of Aghadoe, barony of Magonihy, and county of Kerry, and consist principally of prime arable and pasture land, and bounded by roads. The lands lie within three quarters of a mile of the town of Killarney, adjoining the ruins of the ancient Church and Round Tower at Aghadoe, and command a grand and extensive view of the lakes and surrounding mountains—viz., Mangerton, Torc, Tomies, the Gap of Dunloe, and the Reeks, &c. The Tralee and Killarney Railway runs within a short distance of the lands, and the coach roads from Killarney, Tralee, &c., to Miltown and Killorglin, run by them. The tenants are all solvent and industrious.
Lot No. 1—Ballydowney consists entirely of first-class arable and meadow land, and this lot is remarkably well circumstanced, adjoins the high road running from Cahirciveen, Killorglin, and Miltown, to Killarney, and is divided into meadow fields of six and eight acres. Tenants are most wealthy.
Lot No. 2—Farranaspig consists of good arable and pasture land, and by a small outlay the value of it would be considerably enhanced. It affords many valuable sites, and would form an admirable position for a gentleman's seat, villa, or family mansion, commanding as it does a grand and full view of the country for miles in every direction around it.
Lot No. 3—Clyny, otherwise West Clyny, form a most desirable lot, and is occupied by one solvent and good tenant. This lot consists of excellent arable and pasture land of prime quality, its value being further and considerably increased by its close vicinity to the town of Killarney, and it is also well adapted for building a gentleman's residence on it.
Lots 1, 2, and 3—All the lots, from their acreage and situation, afford most eligible investments for working farmers, and for gentlemen's demesnes they cannot be surpassed.
For rentals and further information, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Inns-quay, Dublin; or to FREDERICK HUTTON, Esq., Solicitor, 17, Essex-street, Strand, London, W.C.;
CHARLES MASON, Esq., Tralee;
Mr. JUSTIN M'CARTHY, the Auctioneer, Killarney; and
FRANCIS HENRY DOWNING, Esq., Solicitor for the Owners and Petitioners, and having Carriage of the Proceedings, 31, Great Charles-street, Dublin, and Killarney.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND. GENERAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.
In the matter of the Estate of the Rev. Walter Meyler, Owner; Ex parte William Kelly, Petitioner.
THE Court having ordered a Sale of a plot of ground, with the Dwellinghouse in the occupation of Thomas Donnelly, and known as No. 8, Lower George's-street, Kingstown, and situate in the parish of Monkstown, and county of Dublin, held under lease dated the 22nd day of June, 1819, for the term of 80 years: Now, all parties claiming to a rule of the said Premises are hereby required to take notice of such order; and all persons having claims thereon may file such claims, duly verified, with the Clerk of the Records.
Dated this 21st day of July, 1860.
R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
DANIEL LYONS, Solicitor for Petitioner, 52, Lower Dominick-street, Dublin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCERS.
In the matter of the Estate of James Butler Stoney and Arthur Rowley Symes, Trustees for George Waller Vesey, Owners; Ex parte Rev. John Grey Porter, Petitioner.
TAKE NOTICE that the schedule of incumbrances affecting the Dwellinghouse and Premises, No. 18, Merrion-square South, in the Manor of Baggotrath and City of Dublin, formerly the Estate of Rev. George Vesey, LL.D., deceased, and since of the Owners in this matter, is lodged with the Clerk of the Records of this Court; and any person having any claim not therein inserted, or objecting thereto, either on account of the amount or the priority of any charge therein reported to him or any other person, or for any other reason, is required to lodge an objection thereto, stating the particulars of his demand, and duly verified, with the said Clerk, on or before the 14th day of November, 1860, and to appear on the following WEDNESDAY, the 21st November, 1860, at 11 o'clock, before the Hon. Judge Longfield, at his Court in Dublin, when instructions will be given for the final settlement of the Schedule. And further take notice that any demand reported by such schedule is liable to be objected to within the time aforesaid.—Dated this 21st day of July, 1860.
JAMES M'DONNELL, Examiner.
JOHN COLLUM AND SON, Solicitors having Carriage of the Proceedings, 40, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

SALE OF PART OF BRAY COMMONS.
(THIRD SALE.)
In the matter of the Bray Commons Inclosure Act, 1859.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners acting in the above matter will, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of One o'clock in the Afternoon, at the COURT-HOUSE, BRAY, set up and SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, the Fee and Inheritance of those parts of the Upper Common of Bray, as described and set out in lots on the Map of the said Common, prepared by the Commissioners, and numbered respectively from 1 to 5, from 60 to 67, from 74 to 78, and from 121 to 125, both inclusive.
Maps of the Commons, showing the lots for sale, may be inspected on application to Messrs. BRASSINGTON and GALE, No. 6, Bachelor's Walk, Dublin, or at my office, Bray.
(By order)
J. L. DARCY, Clerk to the Commissioners.
Dated this 23rd day of July, 1860.

IN CHANCERY.
ADVERTISEMENT TO CREDITORS, LEGATEES, AND INCUMBRANCERS.
Cause Petition, under "the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act," section 15.
In the matter of Thomas North, administrator of Thomas North, the elder deceased,
Petitioner;
Robert Yeates, Sarah Yeates, Patrick J. Gray, and Harriett Gray,
Respondents.
I HEREBY REQUIRE all persons claiming to be Creditors or Next of kin of Thomas North, late of 49, Grafton-street, in the city of Dublin, deceased, on or before the 3rd day of August next, to furnish in writing to Lawrence William Corcoran, of 4, Stephen's-green, Dublin, Solicitor for the Petitioner in this matter, who is administrator of said Thomas North, the elder, the amount and particulars of their several demands (accompanied, in case of simple contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of such debts), in order that the Petitioner may, without any expense to them, prove in this matter such or so much of their demands as he shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which, or of any part of same, said Creditors shall receive due notice. And all such Creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of costs, be at liberty to file charges in my office, in respect of the claims or amounts so disallowed, within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance.
I also require all persons having charges or incumbrances affecting the real and freehold estate of said Thomas North, the elder, to come in before me, at my Chambers, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, on or before the 17th day of August next, and proceed to prove the same.
Dated this 13th day of July, 1860.
E. LITTON, Master in Chancery.
LAWRENCE WILLIAM CORCORAN, Solicitor for the Petitioner, No. 4, Stephen's-green, Dublin.

Lodgings.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, engaged from ten to four o'clock each day, is anxious to procure Lodgings in Kingstown, either with or without board.—Address, stating terms, "A. S. P.," IRISH TIMES Office.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, in 21, Richmond-hill, Rathmines, a Drawingroom Floor, and can have if required Servants' Room, Kitchen, and Coal Vault.—"A. B., Lodgings," IRISH TIMES Office.

TO LET, Furnished, a Sittingroom and Bedroom, in Peafield-terrace, Blackrock, to none but single Gentlemen.—Address "B.B.," IRISH TIMES Office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Two Gentlemen can be accommodated with Bedrooms and Sittingroom in a private family, North side, ten minutes' walk from the Post-Office, for ten shillings per week.—Address "J. M.," IRISH TIMES Office.

TO BE SOLD.—An Annuity of £24 16s. 11d., granted by the Lords of the Treasury, for the life of a gentleman residing in the country, aged 56 years, payable by the Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin Castle, quarterly. The Annuitant is in good health, of temperate habits, and healthful occupation.—For particulars, apply to JOHN GLOVER, Esq., 26, Wellington-quay, Dublin; or SAMUEL BLACK, Esq., 27, Castle-place, Belfast.

Auctions.

Two Days' Sale of a Choice and Extensive Collection of useful and interesting Books, including the Works of Gibbon, Hume, Smollett, Pope, Byron, Scott, Lord Macaulay, &c.; also a magnificent Copy of Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 8 vols. folio; the Art Union, and other Illustrated Works of character; all of which are in fine library condition, many of them in elegant binding. Also, about Twenty Oil Paintings by the Old Masters; the whole of which
WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, in the Public Salerooms, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, on THIS DAY, and following day, commencing each day at One o'clock.
Descriptive Catalogues are now ready, and may be had at the Office of
JOHN LITTLEDALE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION OF CRUSHED AND REFINED SUGAR.
FOR SALE BY AUCTION, BY BULFIN AND FAY, at the Broker's Office, COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, on TUESDAY, 24th JULY, at Two o'clock,
120 Casks Crushed } Sugar.
3,000 Loaves Refined }
JAMES FOXALL, Broker.
Commercial Buildings, Dublin, 20th July, 1860.

CARRIAGES.—ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR, 94, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
On view, for Sale, a Large Assortment of First-class Carriages, in every variety, being the Stock of Messrs. Dawson (late of Sackville-place Coach Factory) which will be Sold or Hired, at rates worthy the attention of the public.
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Professor of Veterinary Surgery; formerly Veterinary Lecturer at the Royal Dublin Society; Fellow of the Royal Veterinary Colleges of Alfort, Paris, and London; successful Candidate for the Gold Medal awarded at the Royal Veterinary College of London, for the best Treatise written by a Graduated Veterinary Surgeon, &c., may be consulted relative to the *Diseases of Horses, Dogs, Oxen, and Sheep, and the Soundness of Horses.*
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Established under the auspices and patronage of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory 28, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden) A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pileatum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car. Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

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Owing to the lateness of the season, have Reduced the Price of the greater portion of their Light Stock—
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Have just received from their Wholesale Clothing Factory, Christchurch-place,
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N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
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N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturday till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
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2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

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This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
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Although the principal portion of this Society's Policies are upon first-class lives, its peculiar feature consists in the assurance, at equitable rates, of the lives of individuals of regular and temperate habits, whose proposals have been declined by other Offices.
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The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.
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LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
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JUVENILE CLOTHING Made in Neat and Durable Materials. HIBERNIAN HOUSE, ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety. WILLIAM ACHESON & CO., No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

FRENCH CLOCKS, IN GILT-BRONZE, MARBLE, MARQUETERIE, &c., Duty Free.—My Wareroom over my Jewellery and Watch Establishment is exclusively stocked with the most beautiful designs; being the largest and best selected stock of Bronze and other Clocks to be seen in this city, and lower in price than ever offered. THOMAS BRUNKER, French Clock Wareroom, and Jewellery and Watchmaker, 111, GRAFTON-STREET, Opposite the Provost's. Diamonds and Plate purchased at highest price for Cash.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism. CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99 Chester-street Birkenhead, Cheshire.

IRISH TABLE CUTLERY. THOMPSON AND O'NEILL, State Cutlers to her Majesty and the Lord Lieutenant, No. 7, HENRY-STREET. Beg to solicit the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, at present in Dublin, to inspect their Spendid Stock of TABLE CUTLERY, DESSERT DO., AND CARVERS, T. and O'N's own Manufacture.

DUBLIN-MADE RAZORS. THOMPSON and O'NEILL beg to call attention to the above Razors, and Patent Four-Sided Razor Strops of the same superior quality which has gained this House such eminence in public estimation. THOMPSON AND O'NEILL, State Cutlers, No. 7, HENRY-STREET.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, a Large and Commodious Furnished DWELLINGHOUSE, situated in King-street, ATHLONE, well suited for a family residence, containing drawing and diningrooms, parlours, and several bedrooms; kitchens, pantries, and outhouses. There is plenty of good Water, and a large Garden, well stocked with fruit trees, in the rear of the premises. For further particulars, apply to Mr. ABBEY PEACOCK, Petty Sessions Clerk, Athlone.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Monday Evening.

The English Funds remained to-day at Saturday's quotations; no disturbing intelligence having arrived from abroad, and the vote for fortifications being still pending; our Funds were similarly unaltered in value, but closed rather weakly, dealings being restricted to cash transactions.

In Joint Stock Banks the business was trifling, but much firmness was observable. Bank Stock established an advance of one-half per cent., and there was a fractional improvement in Hibernians, which closed strongly. In Nationals and Royals the nominal quotations were wide of each other, but the last prices in each case appeared to be about the average value. Steam Shares were buoyant, especially Atlantics, which closed with buyers at an advance of one-quarter, the prospects from the change of management being deemed hopeful. City of Dublin £100 shares made a further improvement, being now at a premium of three-quarters, while the issue of 1836, which, by the recent Act of Parliament is made exactly similar in its conditions, remained at par. British and Irish again advanced one-half, closing strongly. Buyers of Dundalk Steam increased their biddings to one-half premium, sellers holding out for 20s.; there were buyers of Dublin and Glasgows.

In Mines, Carysforts gave way slightly; Connorrees scarcely realised last rate, and Wicklow Copper Mines were steady; Mining Company of Ireland were not dealt in, and there were not any nominal quotations by which the effect of the miners' strike at Knockmahon could be estimated.

In Railways, a decline of one quarter took place in Dublin and Belfast Junctions, and Dublin and Drogheda's realised an advance, both securities appearing steady at the new rates. Great Southern Stock opened at a decline of one quarter on last price, and subsequently a further fall took place, the market closing weakly, at 114½ ¼; Midlands exhibited a fractional advance, and were largely dealt in; Waterford and Kilkenny Stock was inquired for at the previous rate, and Waterford and Tramores were offered for sale.

In Preference Securities, the only dealings which took place were in Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock., which realised last price; the other shares remained without alteration.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 23.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	93½ 93
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92¾ ½
LOCAL DEBENTURES	
Ballast Office Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 8d	94
City Debentures,	87½
Pipe Water Debentures 4 per cent. (Old) of £92 6s 2d	74½
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	236 x d
Hibernian Bank	36¾
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	5
British and Irish.	45½
City of Dublin	100¾
Do. Half Shares	50
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	20s 6d
Carysfort (Limited)	9s
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	64½
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Drogheda	75½
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	52¼
Do Halves 5 per cent. perpetual (1849 and 1851)	26¼ ⅜ ½
Dublin and Belfast Junction	44½
Great Southern and Western	114¾
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual	99¾

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31th July Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
					93½	
3 per cent. Consols	93½ 93	93⅜	93 ⅜ ¼	—	—	93¼ 93
Ditto for Account	—	—	93 ¼ ⅜	93¼	93½	93¼ 93
3 per cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅜ ½	92½	92⅝	92⅝ ½	92⅜ ⅝	92½ ⅜
Ditto for Account	—	—	92⅝ ⅜	92⅜	92½	92½
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 23.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½
Account,	93⅜ ⅝
New Threes,	93½ ⅝
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½
Account,	93⅝
New Threes,	93½ ¼
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½
Account,	93⅜ ⅝
New Threes,	93⅜ ⅝
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93 ⅛
Account,	93⅜ ⅝
New Threes,	93⅜ ⅝
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½ 3
Account	93⅛ ¼
New Threes,	93⅛ ⅜

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties 56½; Great Northern, 115½; Grand Trunks, 6½; Great Western of Canada, 11¼ ½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 107⅜ ⅛½; London and South Western, 102¾ 3; Midland Stock, 119⅜; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 98½ ⅜; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41½; Bank Stock, 230 28½; Caledonian, 94½ ⅜; Turkish (new), 61; Great Western, 70½ ¼; Mexican, 21; North British, 64¾ 4; York, and North Midland, 83½ ⅜; Great Northern 115½ 16; Great Northern A, 114½ 15; South Eastern, 84⅜; Chester and Holyhead, 52 ½; Consols steady at 93½, rather buyers. Shares opened dull, but are now a shade firmer, and decidedly better in tone. Canadians and French flat. Dutch 5 to 4½. Luxemburg 13-16 15-16.

FUNDS AND SHARES—JULY 23.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6¾ ⅞; Caledonians, 94½ ⅜; Chester and Holyhead, 52½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77 8; Great Northern, 115 16; Great Northern, A, 114½ 15; Grand Trunk, 6⅞ 7; Great Western of Canada, 11½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 107⅜ ⅛; London and North Western, 102⅜ 3; London and South Western, 98½ 6; Leeds Northern, 42⅜ 3½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41½ 2; Midland, 119⅜ 0; North British, 64½; South Eastern, 84⅜ 5; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 98½ ⅜; York and North Midland 83½. Consols steady at 93½ ¼. Shares have improved and close very firm at their highest point. Caledonians and Great Westerns in good demand. Canadians and French inactive.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY EVENING.—Heavy rain has fallen, and at Mark-lane wheat advanced 2s. per quarter. Funds remain steady, with very little doing. In Share markets, stagnation prevails.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

Funds have remained throughout the day at the heavy prices of last evening owing to the intimation that France intends to land 8,000 men in Syria, and having thus virtually superseded the authority of the Porte to propose the formation of mixed commission to re-organise the country, the inhabitants perhaps as in Savoy and Nice being protested by the French soldierly in the manifestation of their wishes. The return of cold and wet weather, and the continued weakness of the Paris bourse also contributed to the tendency to depression. In the discount market to-day there has been only the usual limited Saturday demand. There were no bullion operations at Bank to-day. The Railway market has been without the slightest animation, but prices are generally supported.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

Funds flat at yesterday's decline. The vote for fortifications is awaited. The steady creation of new securities tends to restrain the funds from improvement. Very little business done in any department. The discount market is better supplied with money, and more willingness to take good short bills at a fractional reduction from the Bank minimum yesterday's reduction. The weather exercises an unfavourable influence, and there is likewise an absence of recovery on the Paris Bourse. In the Share Markets there is almost a stand still.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 23RD.—There is no new feature in the Colonial market to-day. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Tea quiet, little inquiry. Saltpetre inactive. Tallow steady; 53s spot; 52s 6d to 52s 9d last three months; 53s January to March.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, JULY 23.—No 1, 50s 6d to 51s; Mixed Nos. warrants, 51s 6d to 51s 9d. No. 3, 50s 6d to 50s 9d. Market quiet, but firm.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 23.—7,000 bales sold, including 1,500 on speculation. Export market dull.

LONDON CORN MARKET (Usborne's Report), JULY 23.—Supply of foreign grain and flour large. Weather very unsettled. Wheat (English) 2s dearer, and very small supply. Foreign 2s, better sold, and many country buyers in town. Floating cargoes held for 2s advance. We expect the heavy supply will soon move off. Flour, 1s to 2s per sack, and 2s per barrel. Indian corn—Upward tendency for fine sorts, and very firm for Ibraila quality. Barley—Heavy supply, and many cargoes of feeding quality in poor order, and for such rather less money taken off stands; but off coast cargoes fully as dear. Rye taken by distillers at 1s decline. Peas and beans have no activity. Oats 6d dearer, thus making 2s advance during the last ten days.

LONDON CORN MARKET (Horne's Report), JULY 23.—Weather very wet. Wheat—Supply of English small, and 2s dearer. Foreign—A good sale at 2s advance from last Monday. Barley—1s cheaper. Oats—6d dearer from this day week. Norfolk flour, 41s, or about 1s advance.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, JULY 23.—Beasts sold slowly at a decline of 2d per 8lbs. Sheep, lambs, and pigs were unaltered in value, with moderate demand. Prices—Beef, 3s 6d to 5s 4d per 8lbs; mutton, 3s 10d to 5s 6d lambs, 5s 8d to 5s 8d; veal, 4s to 5s 6d; pork, 4s 5d to 5s Supply—Beasts, 4,600; foreign, 2,019; sheep and lambs, 28,040; foreign, 7,000; calves, 330; foreign, 280; pigs, 284.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, JULY 23.—Supply of stock same as last Monday. Demand good, rather higher prices for beef and lambs. Beef, 5d to 7½d; mutton, 7d to 8d; lambs, 25s to 38s each. At market, 1,601 cattle; 13,150 sheep.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York) [S]	One p m, July 24.
India (Calcutta), via Marseilles	Six p m, July 25.
America (Portland) [Dy]	Ten a m, July 26.
Spain and Portugal [S]	One p m, July 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	One p m, July 26.
Constantinople	Six p m, July 26.
America (Boston) and Bermuda [Q]	Ten a m, July 29.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packet on the 4th and 20th of each month.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.

GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

THE THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Dido," "Magic Toys," "Lady and Gentleman in a Peculiarly Perplexing Condition." Herr Nicolo Deulin's Entertainment, "Young Widow." Ballet Divertissement.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, July 21st, amounted to 57,896 copies, making an average of 9,650 copies daily.

WANTED, a Young Lad of Gentlemanlike education and address, able to compose and answer letters, and who is conversant with simple accounts. Salary progressive, commencing at £30 per annum. None but a lad in every respect a gentleman need apply.—Apply to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!

THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.

In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.

N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.

J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, Importer of Foreign Cigars.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power, Charmer of the Leisure Hour."

HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at EDWARD KEENIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin. A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

AS TROUSERS CUTTERS we have no equal. This is our great pride to boast of; we confine ourselves principally to this department, and the result is, that we make more Trousers than any other House in Dublin.

BROWNE AND PAYNE, PROFESSED TROUSERS MAKERS, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO., 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season; And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design, in LIGHT PALETOTS, CAPES, EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND CLERGY OF IRELAND. 54, Dame-street, Dublin.

As Tailors we believe we are perfectly conversant with the *best and most approved methods of Cutting*; we are particularly careful in our Measurements; *we pay close attention to the directions of Gentlemen ordering*, and the result is that we have succeeded in producing WELL-FITTING Garments without subjecting our patrons to the annoyance consequent on inability or inattention, and have thereby secured the confidence of the Public.

KENNY AND OWENS, Tailors and Trousers Makers, 54, DAME-STREET, Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s. Thoro'[illegible]

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, JULY 24.

LORD PALMERSTON kept his word last night. He expressed a belief that his announcement respecting our, or rather England's defences—though we shall have to pay our share of the cost—would surprise the House. The House certainly was surprised, not by the fact that the fortifications are to be completed in two or three years. Every one will admit that if the Channel be bridged, and if we cannot effectually watch the bridge, that the sooner these fortifications are created the better. Nor was the House surprised by the amount demanded, though eleven millions is a large sum in addition to our already heavy burdens; nor was there any surprise manifested at the mode of getting the money, for it had oozed out that it was to be raised on terminable annuities, to be paid off in thirty years. But the speech of Lord Palmerston was a surprise, it was so outspoken and so ominous. Nothing like it has been heard in the House since the great Napoleon assembled his flotilla at Boulogne. Calmly and clearly Lord Palmerston enumerates the three attempts which an enemy would probably undertake. He might seek to conquer and annex these islands, he might dash for London, levy large contributions, and dictate ignominious terms of peace; or he might endeavour to seize our arsenals. There is no ambiguity as to the source of danger. Our neighbours across the Channel have an army of 600,000 men, vastly more than they require for defence. They have a navy which has received a most extraordinary development, and cannot be required for defence. Lord Palmerston will not *say* that the designs of France are aggressive, but that is the inference to be derived from his words. Taking this speech of Lord Palmerston in connection with the minute of the War Office for a considerable increase of our standing army, it is clear that at last the danger is seen by one member of the Ministry, and that it is imminent. One sentence is particularly remarkable, as it expresses the feeling of national instinct, which is seldom wrong. He says that "No one could answer for a day that an "unpleasant question might arise." It is known that questions are constantly arising of an unpleasant nature, and it is time to put an end to uncourteous interpellations. Lord Palmerston, as reported in the telegram, seems to hint that, of the two Powers, England is greatly the weaker, and France much the stronger. This is a sentiment which will not be readily assented to without a struggle, but, if correct, it shows how great a march France has stolen upon us, and how careless were the guardians who are placed to protect the name and safety of England.

Lord Palmerston will readily procure the funds. These eleven millions are a penalty we pay for our greatness, and an insurance for its continuance. But why was it that a Conservative Government, as Lord Palmerston acknowledges, first saw the danger, and prepared to meet it? And why is it that a measure so important as the defence of the country was deferred to the closing days of the session?

Four days since some ten thousand infantry and engineers were engaged in the Camp of Chalons. By the time we write this, ten thousand, with three thousand marines, and a full complement of waggons, artillery, and siege tools, are half-way to Beyrout. There will not be a fault in the commissariat. No green coffee will be served out to hungry men. The shoes will not be placed in one vessel and the knapsacks in another. Every man knows his place, his berth, and his kit, as well as he knows his own limbs. Everything is in order, for the Emperor of the French has a summary way of dealing with careless commanders. He places them in close prison for months, and that makes them singularly careful. The Emperor knows that the issue of a campaign may depend upon tent-pegs, and so the tent-pegs are ready to hand. A careless officer is a thing impossible in the French army.

There was a sentence in the Emperor's manifesto which told Lord John Russell that England, or any other nation, might take part in the expedition to Syria if it pleased her or them; but that France, of her own motion, was determined to interfere. While our Ministers were spelling out the cool reproach upon their incapacity, the electric fluid flashed the Emperor's wishes to his camp, and instantly there was a stir among the legions, and, at a wo[rd], ten thousand men were conveyed by rail, placed on transports, and away to Syria, to the music of Queen Hortense. The rapidity with which this was done should be a warning to us as it is a lesson.

Had such an expedition been determined on by our Cabinet, we should have interminable intrigue to decide what regiments were to go, what to stay. Hangers-on of the Court would use their influence *not* to be sent to so horrid a place as Syria. Then would come the taking up of transports, and a world of surveying, which ends somehow or other in the selection of vessels which are incommodious and unseaworthy. When at last embarked, and we would suppose the troops to be half way, we should be surprised some morning by finding one ship at Plymouth, another at Portsmouth, and a third at Dover, put back for necessaries, or medicines which had been packed, perhaps, with ammunition, under a cargo of shells, in some gun boat that had gone before them. It is only necessary to mention the Transit and the Tasmania to prove that unsound ships, if they belong to influential ship-owners, are sure to be selected, and that stores are put on board utterly unfit for human food, and yet no one is accountable, no one is punished. Nay, the result of the Crimean inquiry would seem to indicate that a sure mode of obtaining honours and promotion is to starve an army to death.

At the present moment, the artillery, the most important branch of our service, and one to which the Emperor of the French has devoted the most sedulous attention, is absolutely without a head. There was a Master-General of Ordinance who was responsible; but that office, through an insane passion for centralisation, was done away with. Still there remained the Director-General, but his office was next swept away. Now the Artillery, which should be under the control of the most scientific and energetic men the country possesses, is under the control of the Horse Guards. The consequence is, that the arm of the service which, of all others, ought to be fostered, is utterly neglected. It is well ascertained that the Emperor of the French has on board his fleet at least 700 rifled guns. A few days since Mr. Sidney Herbert was called upon to state what preparations Government had made to meet this formidable array. He was asked, "What quantity "of rifled cannon had been supplied to our fleet?" And his answer was singularly characteristic. The Minister solemnly stated, in whispered tones, that it would be very inconvenient to the public service to give information respecting that point. Of course, every one supposes that a large number of Armstrong and Whitworth guns had been furnished to the fleet, and that so great was the quantity placed at port-holes that the Emperor of the French might take umbrage if the grand total were known. We now know how many rifled guns have been placed on board the fleet. The report on military organisation awakens us to a knowledge of the truth, the publication of which would be so very inconvenient. After two years' manufacture of Armstrong guns, when even the Spanish fleet is furnished with rifled cannon, the English fleet possesses a formidable battery of TWO GUNS—perhaps the two which were placed on board the gunboat which blazed away at the plated sides of the Trusty.

The whole expense of the French fleet and army is about one-half what we pay for ours, yet nothing is done here in time or order, while in France all is done with the regularity of clockwork. The truth is, an enormous expenditure is incurred to maintain a totally useless staff. Men are placed over armaments who do not know their business, and who are quite above doing it if they were acquainted with it—men of family, who are too busy with urgent private affairs to mind the public business, and too conceited to regard admonition.

Here, however, is a tangible fact, well worthy of consideration. The Emperor of the French, at a few hours' notice, sent on board ship an army of 13,000, fully equipped and admirably supplied. He had his transports ready, and every ship was armed with rifled guns. He could as easily place on shipboard 60,000 men as well equipped, and with the same rapidity. He has 8,500 seamen ready in barracks at Cherbourg alone. What if he had placed all these on board his fleet, and bore down upon us? Could we expect to sink a fleet thoroughly armed with rifled guns, no matter how brave our seamen, with the two Armstrong cannon, which the energy of our precious administration has been able to furnish in two whole years?

In the face of an organisation such as that which the French system is proved to be, Lord Palmerston declares that the Irish Volunteers could not be accepted by her Majesty without an Act of Parliament. So that, if this expedition were directed to Ireland, instead of to Syria, a bill would have to be passed through both Houses before a man could arm in self-defence. As if to increase our idea of the unteachableness and apathy of Government, the 45,000 Militiamen to whom the fate of Ireland must be entrusted are not to be called out unless in case of actual invasion! Should ever the day or night of invasion arrive, short time will the Emperor give either for preparing Acts of Parliament or embodying a Militia which does not exist even on paper.

A PAINFUL conviction has long forced itself upon the nation, that the management of its Foreign Affairs were never placed in such inefficient hands as at the present moment. In attempting to do too much, Lord John Russell has effected nothing. Entrusted with the Foreign Affairs of this great nation, at a most critical time, Lord John Russell has dawdled with Reform Bills when his whole attention, and such powers as he has, should have been devoted to our Continental relations. Last night the answer given by Lord John Russell to Sir J. Ferguson was a melancholy proof of utter helplessness and imbecility. Sir J. Ferguson asked whether French troops were about to interfere in Syria, whether her Majesty's Government had consented to that proceeding, was the action to extend beyond the coast, and had the consent of the Porte been obtained? Lord John Russell, apparently to excuse French intervention, by confessing that England had interfered, first, said "he had sent Admiral "Martyn to Syria for the *purpose of checking the massacre*;" as if a British fleet could manœuvre in the defiles of Lebanon, or the Druses would come within range of old ship guns. As a second apology for the interference of France, Lord John stated that the Turkish authorities had behaved in a most shameful manner, and that he had no reason to believe but that unless some interference took place, the massacre would probably continue.

But Lord John Russell's account of his communication with the French Ambassador, is the confession of one who fears the Emperor, yet dares not say so. The Ambassador stated that peace could not be secured in Syria unless a foreign force was sent there. Lord John, evading the point, replied, "That the "Porte had already sent troops there." The French Ambassador asserted "That no dependence could be "placed on Turkish soldiers," and then inquired "if any objection would be made to the intervention of "French troops?" Lord John took time to consider, and after consulting the Cabinet, said, "the British Government had no objection to offer." We are not given the date of this conversation, but probably Lord John had heard of the movement of French troops, and saw opposition was useless. He might entertain objections, but he dared not offer them. He timidly expressed a hope that "the Porte would be a party to the arrangement." It turns out that the Porte has not given its consent, and probably has not been consulted, yet the French army is already on its way. As to the rest, it is all a blank. Lord John Russell knew nothing, and could state nothing. "No convention had been signed; he knew nothing of the mode of operation to be adopted by the French." He could only tell what everybody knew, that the Emperor had acted, as he has for years acted, without giving the English Cabinet the slightest intimation of his future intentions. Fortunately the nation is not represented by the Ministry. Louis Napoleon did respect Englishmen, but the Ministry he uses as tools and contemns as slaves. How long can he continue to respect a people who submit to be guided by a clique of self-confessed mediocrities?

The *Times* on the Report of the Select Committee on Military Organisation:—

It is now six years since the War and Colonial Departments were separated, and the administration of military affairs was handed over to a fourth Secretary of State. How has this change worked, and what has been its effect upon the efficiency and economy of the army? The country will, perhaps, think of the £15,000,000 of Army Estimates, and of the Supplementary Vote for the China War, and may be inclined to jump to conclusions as to the progress of economy in our service. But on the question of military organisation it will not be unwilling to listen to the conclusions arrived at by a Select Committee of the House of Commons which has been sitting since March, 1859, and which—avoiding, very judiciously, the subject of mere pecuniary economy, and confining itself to questions of efficiency—has just made the interesting report which we print at length elsewhere.

This report is a very useful document, and makes plain several matters of great constitutional importance which were before in doubt. It had been customary to believe that the army was an engine of State withdrawn altogether from the control of Parliament. If gross favouritism appeared in the distribution of promotion, if silken courtiers or beardless boys were preferred to the survivors of great battles and the performers of great services, the murmur went forth through the country that it was the Court which had done this wrong. It was felt upon all these occasions that decency required such matters should be tenderly treated, and not spoken of too roughly, even in Parliament, where gentlemen, as has been seen in many a recent instance, are far behind the press in courtesy and reticence. This report shows that this delicacy in dealing with the abuses of patriotism is a mere popular superstition. The Court and the Commander-in-Chief have nothing to do with any of these abuses. They may, indeed, suggest names for promotion, but so may any one suggest names for promotion. The real power lies with the Secretary of State for War. The statement of the committee to this effect cannot be too often quoted or too generally read:—

"Notwithstanding the reservations in the patent, his Royal Highness admits that, with respect to commands in chief, whether at home or abroad, with respect to the giving away of regiments, and with respect to promotions, the consent of the Secretary of State for War is invariably obtained before appointments of this description are submitted to her Majesty. These matters are generally adjusted by personal communication between his Royal Highness and the Secretary of State; but if a difference of opinion should arise, which has not yet occurred, his Royal Highness declares that the decision must rest with the Secretary of State, 'because in the constitutional form the Secretary of State would advise her Majesty to take his opinion, and not that of the Commander-in-Chief; and thus the matter must finally come to the decision of the Secretary of State, who is the responsible Minister.'"

The Secretary of State, then, is responsible for commands in chief, for the nominations to colonelcies of regiments, and for all promotions. Not a job can be done except through him. No private secretaries can be paid out of the army chest, no military honours can be bestowed for civil services, unless the Secretary of State will lend himself to the abuse, and will perpetrate the job. Henceforth it will be cowardly and unjust, when these things happen, to drop hints and make covert insinuations against courtiers and military magnates. The House of Commons have a man in the proper place, armed with power to prevent these things, and put there for the purpose. If the claims of merit are disallowed, and the power of place is prostituted, it must be by reason of the weakness and his subserviency. We find from this report that he is stationed in Pall-mall on purpose to intercept these very abuses on their way from the Palace to the Horse Guards, so that if abuses are committed it must be first the fault of the Secretary for War, and, secondly, the fault of the House of Commons, in not addressing her Majesty to dismiss her Secretary for War. It is a very great thing in a constitutional point of view to have this fact consolidated; and to have it in print upon the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, of the Secretary for War, and of a committee of the House of Commons, that a Minister of State, responsible to Parliament, has absolute control over the movements and the distribution, the command and the promotion of the army.

This would appear to reduce the power of the irresponsible authorities to very harmless limits. The Secretary for War appoints the Commander-in-Chief and the colonels of regiments. According to the present system of purchase, there is not much interference in the ordinary course of regimental promotion. There is, therefore, nothing left to the Horse Guards but the distribution of "first commissions." We find a great deal in this report about "first commissions." With these the Secretary for War has nothing to do, and the amount of patronage is very great. In the six years previous to June, 1859, there were 3,558 of these first commissions, of which 1,996 were disposed of by purchase, and 2,825 were given away. In the time of Lord Hardinge the system of gratis commissions was a little broken in upon, for 100 of these were sold and the proceeds carried to a certain "reserve fund," which is a fund uncontrolled by Parliament, and therefore not only unconstitutional in its character, but especially objectionable in a constitutional sense, because applied to the maintenance of a military force. The discussions which took place in the committee upon this subject were much aided by a proposition of the Duke of Cambridge. The patronage of these first commissions always is, and always has been, the cause of petty scandals. Some of these occupied the public ear only a few months ago. The Duke proposes that this patronage should cease altogether, and that there should be only one entrance into the army, and that through the medium of a military college. He says that "this would be the most desirable thing that could be introduced into the service." Some will suggest that it would be better to sell all our first commissions than to leave them a mere article of patronage in irresponsible hands. It would, indeed, be only in accordance with that judicious economy which we generally adopt if we were to sell these commissions until we had got by the sale money enough to build a college, and a good stock of indifferent officers to demonstrate its necessity. There is a great difficulty about the matter as it now stands. If we leave these free commissions to the Commander-in-Chief, we surround him with persons by whom he is always pestered, and sometimes deceived, and we have no control over him in the exercise of his patronage; whereas, if we transfer the first commissions to the Secretary of State, we incur a still stronger danger. It is very scandalous, but, as a committee of the House of Commons says so, we suppose we must take it for fact, that "continual letters have been received from members of both Houses of Parliament on subjects connected with promotions and appointments," and that if the appointments were given to the responsible Secretary of State, "the Secretary of State, being a political officer, would be obliged to give way." Surely the committee do not mean to insinuate that members of Parliament would try to extort these commissions as wages of corruption?

Thus far for responsibility and patronage. We must reserve for some other occasion many topics which this report discusses, especially the almost incredible confusion of the army accounts. There is, however, one other matter which claims early mention. Mr. Sidney Herbert takes the opportunity of submitting a new scheme for reorganising the War Department. He desires to have on his staff a Parliamentary Under-Secretary, two permanent Under-Secretaries, and Assistant Under-Secretary; he desires to add an Artillery officer to direct the manufacture of all warlike stores, a "Director of Supplies," to overlook the commissariat, the clothing, and the non-warlike stores, and an Inspector of Militia and Volunteers. Notwithstanding the testimony of the committee, this recommendation strikes us as a very formidable increase of offices, and by no means in the interest of economy. It would be impossible, however, to say that these officers are not wanted, if their need is to be proved by the present working of the departments which they are to superintend. We are not prepared now to discuss with Mr. Herbert a scheme which his committee only very cautiously recommend as "having the merit of reducing change to a minimum while it promises an increase of real efficiency," but we readily agree that some alteration is requisite in the present system. The evidence before this committee discloses a state of things in reference to the manufacture of the Armstrong guns which could not occur under really efficient control; and we should be content to see any system adopted which should provide against the recurrence of the present damnatory fact that there are at this moment only two rifled cannon in the British navy, while there are six hundred on board the French fleet.

The *Morning Herald* on French Intervention in Syria:—

Although, on Friday night, the Government possessed no information as to the expedition that is about to quit the port of Toulon for the coast of Syria, there is no longer any doubt that the Emperor of the French, with his accustomed promptitude, has determined on an armed intervention in behalf of the suffering Christians. The Eastern question, then, is re-opened, and Europe is brought face to face with an enormous difficulty which has risen in its path no less unexpected than terrible. Still it is one which only ambition and dishonesty can elevate into a cause for European embroilment. The disturbed territory is so circumscribed; it is within such easy reach of the full might of Europe; the Sultan has so many good reasons to put an end to a state of things which places his throne in such extreme peril; redress, retribution, and tranquillity may be so readily and easily secured, that but for the intrigues which have been set on foot by the agents of more than one great Power against the stability of the Ottoman Empire, we could scarcely anticipate any result but a prompt re-establishment of the Sultan's authority on a firm and lasting basis. But we cannot disguise from ourselves the fact that half Europe is not in earnest in this matter, and that there are other motives for action than the cry of outraged humanity and the sympathies of Christendom. No doubt the recent bloodshed in Syria is a scandal to civilised Europe. The Western Powers who five-years ago interfered to save the Sultan from the grasp of his hereditary enemies, are bound by the highest obligations to demand guarantees against its recurrence, and to punish with prompt severity both the savage tribes who have perpetrated the atrocities and the Turkish authorities who have connived or looked on at them. The Great Powers, who, by the Treaty of Paris, consented to the admission of Turkey into the European family, and who substituted for the protectorate which Russia had claimed their joint *surveillance* over the rights of Christian subjects of the Porte, are equally bound to insist upon the fulfilment of the conditions on which they guaranteed the integrity of the Sultan's dominions. But between these obligations, and that of making an armed descent upon Turkish territory, there is a vast difference. The terms of the Treaty of Paris ought at least to be rigorously enforced upon both parties. It is manifestly ridiculous to invest the Sultan in 1856 with responsible authority, and in 1860 to act as if there were no such ruler in existence. The proper hand to punish the murderers of the Lebanon, whether they be Pachas or Sheiks, is that of Abdul Medjid. There is no reason to believe that he is unwilling or unable to inflict the proper chastisement. Still less has any power in Europe the right to assert that the Government at Constantinople is answerable for the excesses of barbarous tribes, whom, thanks to foreign agency, it has never been allowed to reduce to a proper state of subjection and order. Up to the present time all that so weak a Power as Turkey could do has been done. Troops are fast arriving at Beyrout and other ports. Ismail Pacha, a brave soldier, is at their head. Fuad Pacha, an enlightened and able official, must long ago have arrived at the scene of the massacres. In a letter to the French Emperor, which bears the impress of deep solicitude and an earnest consciousness of responsibility, the Sultan has promised Europe justice. It is probable even now that the worst is over, and that long before a French battalion can reach Syrian soil the tide of slaughter will have been stemmed and rolled back from the cities and the plains to the hill sides of Lebanon. Why, then, this imposing display of activity in the French arsenals and dock yards? Why this haste to strike a blow at Turkish authority, which seems likely to undo the work of the last five-and-twenty years, and which is as inconsistent with the policy of Napoleon in 1854 and 1855 as it is favourable to the designs of Russia and dangerous to the peace of Europe?

France, it is said, has incurred special obligations towards the Christian population in Syria; and it is an ugly feature of the present complications that M. Lavalette, the Minister whose pretentious demands led to the counter-demonstrations of Prince Menschikoff, and ultimately to the passage of the Pruth, is once more at Constantinople. But if France has obligations to the Christian subjects of the Porte, she owes something to the Sultan and to Europe; and that is an honest investigation into the causes that have brought about the late massacres. It cannot be the real interest of any European Power but Russia to precipitate a death struggle between the Christians and Mahometans in Turkey. Those best acquainted with the intrigues that have for years kept alive the feud of the Druses and Maronites admit that the jealousies of those hereditary foes have been dexterously fomented by foreign agents, and that if Greek and Catholic Christians are now reaping the whirlwind they have perseveringly sown the wind. Even the commencement of the present outbreak is traced to a conspiracy amongst the Christians. The latter are more numerous, more wealthy, and better armed than their assailants. Six months ago the Druses were rather in fear of their enemies than meditating an attack. There is scarcely more sympathy, in point of fact, between the Druse and the Turk than between the latter and the Christian. And before we condemn the Porte we are bound to ascertain how far the efforts of foreign Powers have succeeded in rendering Turkish authority powerless throughout Syria, and how far the priestly agents who in so many fields have sown, with the good seed of Christian truth, the tares of dissension, and strife, and bloodshed, are mixed up in the intrigues which have confessedly led to the ferocious reprisals of the mountain tribes of the Lebanon. Far be it from us to palliate the deeds of those fanatics. It ought to signify little to Europe whether it be a Christian or a heathen population that is suffering under such terrible calamities as those to which the Maronites and their fellow-believers are now exposed. But the deadly feud of two races, each of which has at various times equalled its rival in violence and bloodshed, must not, if England can prevent it, be converted into a struggle between the religion of Christendom and Islamism, which must involve the subversion of the Ottoman Empire and precipitate the catastrophe which England has made so many sacrifices to avert.

On the prudence of the French Government now rests the fate of the Turkish Empire. It can, by unnecessary action, so far weaken the Sultan's authority as to alienate the confidence of the Mahometan subjects and inspire the contempt of the Christian population. We hoped for some time that this course had not been finally decided on; but the words of the *Moniteur* admit of no further doubt. The force, which was to have consisted of a division under General Trochu, has swollen into a *corps d'armee* under Marshal M'Mahon. At the Mediterranean ports there is proceeding an embarkation of *materiel* of war suitable far more for a great war and a permanent occupation than the punishment of a few hill tribes. The *Patrie*, a semi-official journal, draws prompt attention to the appointment of a captain of the Imperial navy, as harbourmaster at Alexandria. Yet nobody acquainted with the force France has to encounter can doubt that a few marines and blue jackets would amply suffice to restore tranquillity throughout Syria, even if a "defection of the Turkish soldiery," such as the *Constitutionnel* affects to fear, were a serious probability. Nevertheless, France is making every preparation for throwing a very large force upon the Sultan's territory, if not in the face of the protest, at least in spite of the appeal of the Sultan; and our own Government have decided on aiding the violation of the Treaty of Paris by the presence of a fleet which will doubtless contribute greatly to the pacification of the Lebanon, and to the increase of British influence throughout the East. It is not to be denied that the question is one of considerable embarrassment to an English Government, divided as it must be between its sympathies with the suffering Christians of Syria and its honest and unselfish support of the Sultan's authority. But we cannot engage in a hopeless struggle against the instincts of civilised Europe; and all we can do is to take care that the work which the Emperor has volunteered to perform be accomplished with a view to European rather than French interests. We have no wish to stand in the way of any prestige that France may gain by championing the cause of the Syrian Christians, but we have also a position in the East to lose, for which we have made, and are willing to make, every possible sacrifice; and it is quite as well that any doubt upon this point should be at once set at rest. The *Constitutionnel* very reasonably observes:—"The best means for preventing grave complications is to resolve, by a decisive and sincere course of action from the beginning, those difficulties which the want of energy and frankness might perhaps render irremediable." Let our Government take a lesson from the Emperor, and tell him frankly how far we will co-operate with him in a legitimate defence of the rights of the Christian subjects of the Porte, and how resolutely we will combat any policy which has for its object, not the immediate solution of a difficulty, but the establishment of a French preponderance in Syria and the adjoining countries, dangerous to the freedom of the Mediterranean, and to our intercourse with our Indian Empire.

IRISH MISSION.—On last evening, the 23rd inst, at the weekly meeting of the above-named society, held in the Metropolitan Hall, at eight o'clock, the following clergymen belonging to different religious bodies within the city were present on the platform, and took part in the proceedings—the Rev. Thomas Scott in the chair—Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, and Mr. Price. The proceedings were commenced with singing an appropriate hymn, after which the rev. chairman called upon the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick to engage in prayer for an army of praying men in Ireland, wearing the uniform of Christian love, and bearing the standard of Salvation. The rev. gentleman did so with much appropriateness of language, beseeching that the Father would reveal himself to all in this land, as He had done in the olden times before to His people in the land of Israel. The rev. chairman next read a Scripture lesson from the Apostle Paul's Epistle to the Romans—in the first chapter of which he exalteth his calling to the Romans, and explaineth to them the nature of the Gospel.

Dr. Kirkpatrick next engaged in supplications for a cessation of persecutions in Syria, and that the religion of the false prophet may be destroyed, and the truths of the glorious Gospel planted in their stead. He besought that those truths might again shine out in those lands where once stood the seven churches of Asia, into which He sent His messenger, whom St. John saw in the midst of the golden candlesticks, and who had in his hand seven stars. The proceedings were brought to a close with singing the Doxology, and the chairman pronouncing the benediction, about twenty minutes past nine o'clock.

The *Morning Advertiser* on Lord Derby's Speech respecting the present unsatisfactory System of Parliamentary Legislation:—

The "unparty" speech of Lord Derby entitles his lordship to the gratitude of the country and both Houses of Parliament, and will, we trust, lead to the removal of those serious evils against which it was directed. It is an absurd thing to proceed in a course which produces so enormous a waste of time, and retards the progress of legislation on subjects in which the interests and the prosperity of the country are deeply involved. It will materially reform the existing abuses if the measures dropped in one session may be taken up again in the succeeding session, instead of allowing all that had been previously said and done to go for nothing, and further benefits may be secured by such committee of both Houses as Lord Brougham has recommended.

We call attention especially to the following passages in Lord Derby's comprehensive statement:—"You have sent down to the House of Commons 22 or 23 bills, many of which are very important, including seven relating to the consolidation of the Criminal Law, which received your assent at an early period of the session, and to whose consideration much industry and knowledge was applied." "I have desired to call your lordship's attention to the state of public business, and to the absolute necessity of sacrificing a great portion of the bills now standing on the paper, and thereby rendering useless the labours of this and of the other House of Parliament. And more especially I would say, that it is a matter for the sincerest regret, that those measures for the consolidation of the Criminal Law, which were sent down from this House, *as to which all parties were agreed*, have been left, I know not why, except from the great press of other business, to so late a period of the session that there is little probability of their passing the House of Commons, notwithstanding that but slight or no opposition is made to them."

In reference to the important bills to which Lord Derby points, we should be glad to find that some action may be taken before the present session is allowed to close. There are seven bills relating to criminal law which have long since passed the Lords, and are now awaiting the decision of the House of Commons. These bills were framed for the purpose of abolishing a number of statutes which are worse than useless, being of a sanguinary character quite out of keeping with the spirit of our times.

It will be remembered that on the second reading of the bill relating to offences against the person, the Solicitor-General adverted to the great care and consideration devoted by the several Commissions to that and kindred bills for the consolidation of the Criminal Laws. One feature of the measure is, the assimilation of the laws of England and Ireland. Of the propriety and justice of the measure we believe no doubt exists in any mind by which the subject has been considered. In the case of the Coinage Offences Bill, its object is, as the coinage is assimilated in the different portions of the United Kingdom, that the offences against it should be dealt with on the same footing. It is proposed also to deal in the same manner in each country with offences against the Post-office, and against the person. These measures would, as Mr. Whiteside also has shown, abolish the capital punishment of death in several cases to which, in the judgment of intelligent jurors, it ought not to apply, and, in consequence of which they often hesitate to bring in a verdict of guilty, unless they can bargain for a recommendation to mercy. In such cases it is very customary for the punishment to be commuted; but, as Mr. Whiteside truly observed, secondary punishment, where it does not clearly appear that the object is to take away life, has a more salutary effect in checking the crime of conspiracy to murder, than the passing of the sentence of death has when it is supposed that it will not be carried out.

The measures to which Lord Derby refers do not go all the length required by enlightened public opinion, but they go a long way in the right direction, and their postponement cannot but be regarded with great regret. At the present moment a man is lying under sentence of death for murder, but quite against the conviction of the jury as to the justice of this extreme punishment. In a fit of drunkenness he drew his sword and shed blood; but the jury after deliberating for hours, would unite in a verdict of guilty only on condition of a strong recommendation to mercy. The judge, who thought it not inconsistent with impartiality to argue the case, tried to prove that malice existed because a deadly weapon was employed. The learned judge got his verdict, and sentenced the man accordingly, but the jury have a deep sense of the undue severity of the punishment which is to follow an act done under a sudden impulse, in a state of drunkenness.

Now, if there had been anything like a steady progress of parliamentary business the possibility of this barbarity would have been removed, and the jury would not have the remorse they must feel on account of the verdict extorted from them. Looking at the importance of the bills to which we have referred, we shall be glad to find that the Government will not allow them to fall in the general "massacre of the innocents."

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

OSBORNE, SATURDAY.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, drove out yesterday afternoon.

The Hon. Colonel A. Hardinge attended on horseback.

The Judge Advocate General had an audience of her Majesty.

The dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady A. Bruce, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, and Major Elphinstone, R.E.

SUNDAY.

Prince and Princess Leiningen and Prince William of Baden visited her Majesty on Friday, and stayed to luncheon.

Prince William of Baden took leave of her Majesty previous to his departure for Germany.

Prince and Princess Leiningen dined with the Queen yesterday.

The party also included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady A. Bruce, Sir James Clark, and Dr. Daly.

Earl Granville arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

Divine service was performed at Osborne this morning by the Rev. G. Prothero, before her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting.

Earl Granville also attended the service.

The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary visited the German Gallery, New Bond-street, on Saturday, to see Mr. Holman Hunt's picture of "The Finding the Saviour in the Temple," and the new pictures by Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley left London on Monday on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, at Goodwood Park, during the race week.

Colonel and Mrs. Pratt and suite arrived at Harrymount, Kingstown, on Saturday from Cabra Castle.

Alexander J. R. Stewart, Esq., has arrived at Ards, Cashelmore, county of Donegal, from attending the assizes and visiting his estates in the county of Down.

The Right Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Plunket, the Lord Bishop of Tuam, with Lady Plunket and the Hon. Misses Plunket, arrived at the Palace, Tuam, on Friday evening.

Lord Clonbrock has arrived at Ballynagarde, Limerick, *en route* to Castlemartyr, from Castleconnell.

Lord Mountgarrett is on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. George A. Boyd, at Middleton Park.

Stowell Webb, Esq., has left 4, Kildare-street, for Kylemore Lodge, Letterfrack, county of Galway, till 1st September next.

CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. The Ministers present were—Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Sir G. C. Lewis, Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Sir Charles Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, Sir George Grey, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, and the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.

CHURCH.

ST. JUDE'S, RICHMOND.—This prettily-situated suburban district church is undergoing great improvements, to make it a suitable place of Divine worship. The interior has, by Christian liberality, been thoroughly and comfortably fitted up, and a sweet-toned organ has been erected; but the exterior is still very much in want of improvement, and is quite unsuited to the character of a sacred edifice, and unworthy of the large and increasing congregation that attends the services. Further contributions for this purpose will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. Thomas Mills, M.A., 10, D'Olier-street, or the Rev. Richard O'Brien, M.A., Brabazon-place.

THANKS.

From Wm. Ledger Erson to Henry Bewley, Esq., for £2; J. G. Bellett, Esq., 10s.; and Dr. Tweedy, 5s., for the Metropolitan Hall Saturday Evening Prayer Meeting Committee.

From the Committee of Dublin by Lamplight for the following:—Miss E. D. Fox, £2; a Friend (per do.), 10s; Mrs. Booth, 10s; Rev. F. H. Ringwood, £1; the Hon. G. F. Colley, £1; Rev. H. Percival (per Dr. Tweedy), £1; Dr. and Mrs. Tweedy, £1; G. Scott, Esq., £2; Messrs. Oldham, £1.

From the Rev. C. S. Stanford to K. M. and E. B., for £2; and A. H., for £1, for the Dublin Mission to Friendless Females.

From the Committee of the Orphan Refuge to Major-Gen. Parter for £5; A. B., £2; a Friend (per Mrs. West), £2.

From the Rev. Richard O'Brien, curate, to Joseph Watkins, Esq., for £1; Philip O'Brien, Esq., £1, towards the improvement at St. Jude's Church, Richmond.

ARMY.

The coloneley of another regiment, the 17th (the Leicestershire) Foot, is rendered vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Thomas James Wemyss. The gallant officer died on Thursday morning, at his residence, at Bath. The deceased officer had nearly completed his 80th year of service in the army, his commission as Ensign being dated in October, 1800. He accompanied the Walcheren expedition in 1809, and the following year proceeded to the Peninsula as Major of Brigade to the brigade under Lord Howard, composed of the 50th, 71st, and 92nd Regiments, with which he served during the remainder of the war until its final embarcation at Bordeaux, in 1814. During the war he was present in the different affairs during the retreat to the lines near Lisbon; actions of Pombal, Redinha, Foz d'Aronce, battle of Fuentes d'Onor, surprise of Marshal Gerard at Arroyo de Molinos, storm of Fort Napoleon and the bridge of Almaraz, action of Alba de Tormes, defence of Bejar, battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees; at Maya, Lesaca, and Donna Maria, where he was severely wounded; the battles of the Nivelle, Cambo, St. Pierre (again wounded), Hellette, Garris, St. Palais, Tarbes, Arriverete, Orthes, Aire, and Toulouse, besides numerous minor affairs. Subsequently he served with his regiment (the 99th) in India, and against the Kandians in Ceylon. In recognition of his military services he was, in 1838, made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and had received the silver war medal and seven clasps for Fuentes d'Onor, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. In further acknowledgment of his professional services the late gallant veteran was, in May, 1854, appointed Colonel of the 17th Regiment of Foot.

The inspection of the 1st and 2d Battalions of the Grenadier Guards by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as General Commanding-in-Chief, in Hyde Park, was postponed, both on Thursday and Saturday last, on account of the unfavourable weather. His Royal Highness, should the weather be propitious, will inspect those battalions this morning in the Park—in the event of bad weather, on Wednesday next.

Lieut.-Col. W. A. M. Barnard, Grenadier Guards, who had for some time been Major of Brigade to the 1st Infantry Brigade, under Major-Gen. J. R. Crawford, at Shorncliffe, has relinquished that appointment, on his promotion, and joined the Guards.

The 10th Regiment, at Plymouth, is under orders to proceed to Aldershott, when the 53d arrives there from India. The 36th is ready to start for Ireland on the arrival of the 12th Foot from Aldershott.

About 350 Rifle Volunteers, belonging to Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, under command of Major Duperier, were inspected on Friday at the Raglan Barracks, Devonport, by Major Hume, who expressed general satisfaction at their soldier-like appearance, and especially commended the company drill.

NAVY.

The launching of the line of battle screw steamship Atlas, 91 guns, took place from No. 6 slip at Chatham on Saturday afternoon, with the most complete success, making the fourth large vessel of war which has been launched from that dockyard in little more than twelve months. Mrs. Schomberg, the wife of Captain Schomberg, superintendent of the steam reserve ordinary in the Medway, performed the ceremony of christening the ship. Another vessel, of a similar size to that of the Atlas, will be immediately laid down on the same slip. The next vessel to be launched at Chatham dockyard is the Bulwark, 91, nearly completed.

The screw steam Coastguard ships which have been assembling at Portland during the last few days left that harbour under canvas on Friday afternoon, for a cruise in the Channel. The fleet consists of the Colossus, 80, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Yelverton; Majestic, 80; Blenheim, 60; Ajax, 60; Hogue, 60; Cornwallis, 60; Hawke, 60; Dauntless, 31; Pembroke, 60; Edinburgh, 60; and the Russell, 60. The two latter vessels, in consequence of the leeward position in which they had been anchored, were assisted round the end of the outer breaker by the steamtug Rattler, after which sail was made down Channel. The spectacle presented by 11 large men-of-war under full sail passing round the island was very splendid.

The following promotions in the navy, to bear date the 21st instant, are announced:—Commanders to be Captains, E. G. Hore, J. G. Bickford, W. E. A. Gordon, and C. Vesey. Lieutenants to be Commanders—W. Strickland, D. Herbert, Iltid T. M. Nicholl, James Simpson (b), H. West, and J. W. Pike.

The following appointments were made on Saturday, at the Admiralty:—Lieutenant Lord Walter T. Kerr, to the Emerald; W. F. Boughey, midshipman, to the Mersey; Charles J. H. Bliss, midshipman, to the Orion; Harry V. Smith and Henry C. Walker, midshipmen, to the Barracouta; James Vaughan, surgeon, to the Royal Adelaide; William Taylor, master's assistant, to the Geyser; James T. Price, clerk, to the Donegall; William Barnes, clerk, to the Formidable; Adolph Hunter, clerk, to the Trafalgar; and William Nottidge, secretary's clerk, to the Formidable.

LATEST NEWS.

Irish Times Office,
Four o'clock. a.m.

FRANCE AND SYRIA.

PARIS, JULY 23.—The *Patrie* says the departure of the Emperor for Chalons has been announced. Prince Napoleon has arrived at Cherbourg. According to the latest from Syria, the state of things continues to be grave. Three French steamers were off Letakia, Saida, and Acre, in order to restrain the inhabitants.

MARSEILLES, JULY 23.—Orders have been given for the embarkation of troops at Marseilles, Toulon, and Algiers, with the shortest possible delay. Two regiments from Chalons have just arrived at Toulon. The reserve squadron will be armed, the motives for which are stated to be the fresh exigencies of the service.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, JULY 23RD.—It is asserted that the Kings of Saxony and Bavaria will not take part in the interview between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia at Toplitz. The Prince Regent passed through this morning. He proceeded to Toplitz *via* Dresden.

AMERICA.

LONDONDERRY, MONDAY.—The Montreal ocean s.s. Anglo-Saxon, with Canadian mails from Quebec on the 14th instant, arrived at Moville at 7 p.m. Having transferred all mails, except the Liverpool and Manchester, on board the tender in waiting, the Anglo-Saxon proceeded to Liverpool. The s.s. Glasgow, from Glasgow, had arrived out. Advices from Washington to the 12th instant, state that the relations between the Republic of Peru and the United States were approaching a crisis. The Peruvian Minister at Washington had also been notified that unless his Government accept the ultimatum of the United States, his passports will be furnished him. The sloop of war, Wyandotte, arrived at Callao with despatches for the American Minister, instructing peremptorily to demand a settlement of the claim growing out of the seizure of the ships Lizzie Thompson and Georgiana. In case of non-compliance, he was instructed to close the legation.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, JULY 13.—Cotton—More doing; prices unchanged. Flour active, and firmer. Wheat about one cent. better, with fair demand, in part speculative. Corn active, and pretty firm; sales 100,000 bushels. Oats steady. Pork firm. Lard firmer at 13½ cents. Money and exchange unchanged. Stocks active, and higher. Freights firm for Liverpool and London, with upward tendency.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 11.—Stocks firm. Flour dull and heavy; rates unchanged. Corn dull. Provisions steady.

BALTIMORE, JULY 11.—Flour dull and heavy. Wheat declined 5 to 8 cents. Red, 1 23 to 1 25 cents; white, 1 30 to 1 35 cents. Provisions active and buoyant. Corn steady.

BUFFALO, JULY 11.—Breadstuffs generally dull and unchanged.

MONTREAL, JULY 14.—No particular news. Weather—Rain, which has fallen in Lower Canada, was much wanted during the past week.

Flour better. No. 1, superfine, demand at 5 50 dollars; asking 5 60 to 5 70. Stock greatly reduced. Fancy, nominal, 5 70. Wheat—Sales 50,000 bushels. Corn and oats—Nothing to report. Peas in good demand. Ashes firmer; pots in request at 5 80; pearls, 5 90.

NATIONAL DEFENCES—INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

A minute of the Defence Committee at the Horse Guards, relative to the report of the Royal Commissioners for National Defences was issued yesterday. The Committee concur with the Royal Commission as regards work for the arsenals and dockyards, and the number of men necessary to garrison them; but they declare their opinion as to the insufficiency of the present strength of the regular army, and express a hope that it may be placed on a scale corresponding to that of the other branches of defence, for they add that it can never be forgotten that, however essential and valuable the Militia and Volunteers may be, they can only be treated as reserves, and as auxiliaries to meet any great emergency which may arise.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A Parliamentary return issued yesterday, shows that in a radius of twenty miles of the General Post-office, London, there are 234 companies of enrolled Volunteer Riflemen, with a main strength of 18,988. The Volunteer Artillery in the counties of Kent, Devon, and Hants, amount to 33 companies, with a main strength of 2,235; of Rifles in the same counties, the companies are 113, and main strength 9,696. The return does not give the actual numbers of any corps.

THE TRALEE POISONINGS.

TRALEE, MONDAY, 3 P.M.—No further deaths have taken place. The coroner is holding an inquest on the bodies of those who died as reported on Saturday. Six persons still continue in imminent danger.

TRALEE, MONDAY EVENING.—The verdict of the coroner's jury adds nothing to details already furnished. It is as follows:—"We find that the deaths of Twomey and others were caused by their having eaten certain fish called mussels, gathered from off the bank of the Tralee canal, and we are of opinion, from medical evidence, that said mussels were poisonous, and the immediate cause of the death of the said parties."

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

REVIEW OF SCOTCH VOLUNTEERS.

In reply to the Marquis of BREADALBANE,

Earl DE GREY said that it was the intention of her Majesty to review the Volunteers of Scotland at Edinburgh, on the 7th of August.

CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUMS BILL.

The Criminal Lunatic Asylums Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE NEWSPAPER BILL.

Lord STRATHEDEN moved the second reading of the Newspaper Bill, of which the object was to free proprietors from the vexatious restrictions of the present law.

Lord CHELMSFORD observed that the bill had passed the Commons without receiving the attention of members, and that it would require considerable alterations.

After a lengthened discussion, in which the Lord Chancellor supported the bill,

Earl GRANVILLE suggested it be read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

Lord WYNFORD moved it be read a second time that day six months.

After some discussion the House divided, when the motion for second reading was negatived by 36 to 10.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Bill, and the Oxford University (No. 2) Bill, were read a second time.

Other bills were advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

DUTY ON PAPER.

Lord FERMOY gave notice that, on the motion for

going into committee on the Spirit Duties Bill, he would move that it be an instruction to the committee to insert a clause repealing the excise duty on paper.

INTERVENTION IN SYRIA.

Sir G. FERGUSON having inquired if the statements in the French newspapers were true, to the effect that French troops were about to interfere in Syria by force of arms; whether her Majesty's Government had given consent to any proceedings; whether the action was to extend beyond the coast; whether the consent of the Porte had been obtained, and whether any intelligence had been received of pacification having been concluded between the contending Powers?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that instructions had been already sent to Admiral Martyn to proceed to Syria, for the purpose of checking the massacre. Since that time more disturbing news had been received. The Turkish authorities had behaved in a most shameful manner, and the Pacha of Damascus had betrayed a large number of Christians into the hands of the Druses. There was every reason to believe that unless some interference took place, the massacre would probably continue. It is the general impression among Europeans on the coast that the Turks had not done all they could to stop the massacre. The events at Damascus succeeded, and, in consequence, the French Ambassador had called on him, declaring his belief that peace would not be secured unless a foreign force was sent to Syria. He had replied that the Porte had already sent troops there. The Ambassador answered that no dependence could be placed on that report. He further inquired if any objection would be made to the intervention of French troops. He took some time to consider the proposal, and, after consulting with the Cabinet, returned an answer that the British Government had no objection to offer, but that he hoped the Porte would be a party to an arrangement. The other Powers had been consulted and had given their consent, but that of the Porte had not been obtained as yet. No convention had been signed, and nothing decided as to the mode of operations by the French. Her Majesty's Government had no confirmation of the peace signed between the Maronites and the Druses.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT BILL WITHDRAWN.

Sir C. WOOD stated that it was not his intention to proceed with the bill respecting the Civil Service and High Courts of Judicature in India.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

The House then went into committee on Fortifications and Works.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the course he should pursue upon the subject would probably take the House by surprise. He traced the progress of feeling after the glorious termination of the long Continental war, reminding the House that they maintained our naval efficiency so long as maritime warfare was carried on by sailing ships. The introduction of steam, however, totally changed the state of affairs, and altered at once the character of naval warfare, and our position by naturally facilitating foreign aggression. The Channel had, in fact, been bridged over. It was under the consciousness of this contingency that the Duke of Wellington published his famous letters, when he pointed out the defenceless state of our coast. So slow are nations to entertain new plans that the appeal fell on dead earth. Subsequent Governments, especially the late Government, had, however, awakened to a sense of danger, and taken active steps towards supplying the defective state of our naval establishment; and latterly very great progress had been made towards this important end. A commission of inquiry had been appointed, and the report was on the table of the House. Their recommendations involved an outlay of £11,000,000. He held that it was essential to the safety of the country that the recommendations should be substantially attended to. Their object he might explain in two ways, either by carrying on needful fortifications by short degrees, out of the annual estimates of the year, and completing them in 18 or 20 years, or they might complete them at once, in two or three years, by raising money by annuities, terminable in 30 years. This last was the course he should recommend. If the fortifications were wanted at all, they were wanted at once. He justified the mode of proceeding by quoting the conduct of Parliament with regard to private estates. He alluded, without offence, to our powerful neighbours across the Channel, to whom our coasts were accessible, and presented many vulnerable points. France had an army of about 600,000—an army far greater than was wanted for purposes of defence. He would not say the army was raised for purposes of aggression. Then, again, there was an enormous development of the French navy, a force which certainly could never be required for her defence. No one could answer for a day that an unpleasant question might not arise, and if one were greatly the weaker, and one the stronger power, those questions would be difficult of arrangement, especially when the weaker power had a free constitution and a free press. For the sake, therefore, of peace, they must beware how they lived upon forbearance. The dangers to which they would be exposed would be three—the first of these would be the hope of a conquest; another, the hope of obtaining possession of the metropolis, and then levying large contributions, and dictating an ignominious peace. The last, and most probable, was by a sudden movement to seize our arsenals, the cradle of our power. The first was a hope which would never be seriously entertained; the second was an operation of great difficulty, involving the holding of a place so large and populous as London; and the third was far the most probable. He debated on the various causes which made the country dependent, not only for its power, but for its existence, on our fleet. He argued that the fortifications of the coast would be the best defences of London, as thus a large force would be set free for operation in the field. The great commercial towns were in the same position. They must depend for defence upon the land forces. Further, no invading force would waste itself in occupying those places. Such places were at present protected from sudden attacks by batteries and outworks. He therefore considered the claim of the commissioners the only one safe and efficient. The sum proposed by the commissioners was, no doubt, a large one; but other countries had spent larger sums for the same purposes. Some of the plans of the commissioners might fall under the estimates of the several years. He considered that £9,000,000 would be sufficient for the direct defences of the country. Of this sum, between £1,000,000 and £2,000,000 would go to the purchase of land; however, the works would not cost much above £7,000,000. Now France had spent £5,000,000 on the fortifications, and £8,000,000 at Cherbourg. The Netherlands had spent on their frontier fortresses £650,000. Germany had spent £3,000,000 on three fortresses, and was about to spend three more. Russia had expended £7,200,000. In the face of all this it would be criminal for the people of this country to neglect their defences, which would, if completed—as he hoped they would be in a short time—place the country in a position of comparative safety. He had that confidence in the nation that it would meet with courage and success any danger; but any Government which would neglect to provide them with the proper means would be guilty of a high crime, and would deserve nothing short of impeachment. The resolution he should propose was to this effect, "That it was the opinion of the committee that it was bound to provide for the construction of works of defence in the naval dockyards, arsenal, and the ports of Dover and Holyhead, and for the erection of a central arsenal, a sum not exceeding £2,000,000, to be charged on the Consolidated Fund, and that the Commissioners of the Treasury should be authorised to raise such sums on terminable annuities, not exceeding a period of 30 years, to be charged on the Consolidated Fund." He could not ask the House to vote all the £2,000,000 at once. He concluded by declaring his belief that these proposals would be sufficient on the one hand, and on the other would involve as small an outlay as was possible to meet the great object in view.

Mr. HUBBARD objected to raising the money by terminable annuities, which stink in the nostril of every capitalist in Europe, and which would involve a great sacrifice.

Mr. BRIGHT said he had never known a proposal of so much importance as that which they were asked to decide on the same evening when it was propounded. The expense of the war begun would reach twenty-four millions before it was finished. He protested against the indecent haste in which they were called upon to pass those resolutions. He moved that the Chairman report progress, declaring his intention to divide the House more than once before the resolution passed.

Mr. S. HERBERT admitted that some explanation was due, and entered into details as to the plans that Government proposed to carry out at Portsmouth, Gosport, Spithead, and Isle of Wight, finishing in the present year the works at the former place. Works would likewise at once be undertaken for the defence of the Thames and Medway. The harbour of Cork would likewise be placed in a state of defence. The works they would commence this year, would require about [illegible]0,000 to complete. Upon the general question, he [illegible]ded that in the defences of the outposts lay the defence of London.

Sir R. PEEL declared his intention to support any proposition for the defence of the country, and begged private and irresponsible members to forego their own opinion in favour of the opinions of responsible and professional members, who had studiously examined the subject. He could see no reason for the postponement of the vote.

Mr. OSBORNE said that the speech of the noble lord opened such new and alarming considerations, which rendered impossible friendly relations with France, that it would not be right to legislate under what he must call the pressure of a sudden panic. He trusted that they were not to be forced into a vote till they had a little time to look into the matter. They would forego the respect of the world if they rushed, by an impetuous vote, into measures of which none could foresee the issue. The Budget had been produced after the report of the commissioners had been in possession of the Government, and yet the House was now called upon, without consideration, to pass a vote vitally affecting the finance of the country.

Lord PALMERSTON protested against the allegation that the House was called upon to act in a panic, and that our friendly relations with France were imperilled. Still, believing that the more the House thought of the proposed vote, the more they would like it, he would consent to the adjournment of the debate to that day week.

Mr. NEWDEGATE applauded the Government for acting upon the recommendations of the commissioners.

Mr. DISRAELI expressed his doubts as to the wisdom of the way in which it was proposed to raise the money.

Sir G. C. LEWIS defended the plan of raising the money by terminable annuities.

The Chairman was then ordered to report progress, and the House resumed.

ECCLESIASTICAL LAW REFORM.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. A. D. SEYMOUR moved, as an amendment, that in the opinion of this House the state of the Ecclesiastical Law in England and Ireland, and of the courts in which it is administered, and especially the act commonly called the Clergy Disciplinary Act, requires to be amended, and that it is incumbent on the Government to direct measures to be prepared for that purpose.

The amendment was seconded by Lord FERMOY.

Sir G. GREY observed that the motion was brought forward in a most important manner, as an amendment upon the motion for supply, which had already been delayed to a very late period of the session. He refused to pledge the Government as to what they should do in that or any other subject next year.

After some discussion, the amendment was negatived without a division.

SUPPLY.

The House went into Committee of Supply, and passed several votes belonging to the Miscellaneous Civil Service amendment amid miscellaneous discussion.

The House resumed, and having disposed of the remaining business on the table, adjourned at 3-15.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, JULY 23, 3-15 P.M.—Funds opened at a considerable improvement, but little doing. Rentes closed 68·25.

LONDON WOOL SALES, JULY 23.—These sales have been attended moderately to-day, and Messrs. Southey and Son have disposed of about 2,000 bales; prices exhibit no change. Nearly all descriptions changed hands steadily, for the most part for home use.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Goodwood Stakes—5 to 1 agst Satellite (offered); 6 to 1 agst Gridiron and Tocher (taken); 14 to 1 agst Wallace (taken); 16 to 1 agst Rattlebone, Flitch, and Claire (taken); 30 to 1 agst Cheesecake; 20 to 1 agst Avalanche; 25 agst Risber; 30 to 1 agst Magnum; 40 to 1 agst Edmund Kean (all taken).

Goodwood Cup—9 to 2 agst Starke (taken); 5 to 1 agst Butterfly (taken and offered); 7 to 1 agst Horror (taken).

Stewards' Cup—6 to 1 agst Maggiore (taken); 9 to 1 agst Man-at-Arms (offered—take 10 to 1).

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—A second edition of the pamphlet recently published by the Right Hon. Joseph Napier has just appeared, and, through the courtesy of the author, I have had an immediate opportunity for reading it. The body of the pamphlet remains the same as before, but to this edition a preface of twenty-four pages has been added in further justification of the course which the writer has recently seen fit to take with reference to the education controversy; and in that preface several statements appear which I feel to demand immediate and decided remark and rectification from one holding the position that I have the privilege of occupying in the society whose principles and practice have been so severely assailed. I feel still more justified in coming forward at once with a few sentences of reply and vindication because Mr. Napier has introduced my own name prominently; and, with the view of strengthening his argument, has cited words which I recently uttered in an address at the half-yearly examination of the outgoing class of pupil teachers in the training institution of the society.

At page 20 of his publication Mr. Napier writes thus:—"That there is not unrestricted freedom in the use of the Bible in a Church Education School"—"That the teacher is bound to abstain from all attempts to influence or disturb the belief of any dissenting children, Roman Catholic or Protestant, who may attend the schools." This most serious assertion is expanded and illustrated afterwards in the following passage (page 23):—"What can be of higher importance in the view of a member of our Church than the great central Protestant truths—the essence of the Reformed Faith? Yet these are excluded, in the presence of a Roman Catholic child, by our own voluntary regulation. The teacher cannot declare to him the whole counsel of God; not one such error, however anti-Scriptural—not one which the teacher may know to be lurking in the mind of a Roman Catholic child, as he reads the Bible, can the teacher correct in the Church Education School."

These I regard as very startling affirmations, indeed; and were there any foundation for them, the supporters and friends of the Church Education Society (Mr. Napier himself among the number) should be obliged to confess that in all the long-continued controversy which has existed between the Church of Ireland and successive Governments upon this question, the contention has been for a shadow, or something still more unsubstantial. However, as to where the writer of these remarks found ground on which to base them, in the rules and constitution of the society, I, and many others, are utterly at a loss to dicover. The fundamental principle of the society has ever been that the Scriptures shall be perfectly unrestricted in all their schools. There is no such prohibitive regulation, whatever, in existence as Mr. Napier lays such stress upon; and there never was any such thing. Among the foremost of their rules the following stands—"That the Holy Scriptures shall be read daily by all the children present who are capable of reading." And the clearest understanding has existed between the committee and the patrons or teachers of schools, that they enjoy the unrestricted power to refer to the Bible at any hour of the day, when any moral or doctrinal matter may render such reference advisable.

As to this latter point, I am thoroughly convinced that the shadow of a shade of a doubt never entered into the mind of any of the friends of the society. If it were not stated, in so many words, as one of their fundamental regulations, the reason simply was, that on all hands it was regarded as axiomatic—too evident to require enunciation. In fact, the whole assertion is utterly baseless, so far as the society is concerned, it is contrary to fact, and untrue—and the only wonder is, that it these be the ex-Chancellor's views of the cramped and restricted constitution of the society, as regards the use of the Word of God in their schools, he should have remained for a day in connexion with it—should ever have said a word in its advocacy or support in Parliament or elsewhere, much less promise and give it, as he has done, increased support during the present year. My opinion of the clearness of Mr. Napier's understanding should be very much diminished before I could believe that his heart and conscience go along with the statements he has printed.

It is quite true that the society's wish has ever been to preserve a position of neutrality as regards Dissenters, so far as non-essential points are concerned. Therefore they have never required that the formularies or catechism of the Established Church should be taught to any but such children as were members of our church. But, as regards Scripture, every patron and every teacher is, by the rules, at perfect liberty to correct and rebuke any erroneous opinion which may exist among the pupils, doing this by distinct reference to the Divine Word, and basing His admonition upon it, and in my opinion no one knew this better than the author of "Thoughts on the Present Crisis." As regards the reference made to my address, delivered at the beginning of the present month, I am totally at a loss to understand why it was introduced. My words were to the effect that in the use of Scripture the teachers of the several schools should feel themselves to enjoy precisely the same freedom as they have in the case of any book of secular instruction. We are willing to submit to a restriction of order in all departments of instruction. No good manager of a school would for a moment desire to introduce a spelling lesson into the midst of a writing lesson; but if, in the course of a writing lesson (from dictation, for example) the teacher observed an error in orthography, he should have, and he has, perfect power to make the blunderer refer to his dictionary or spelling-book. Just so as respects the Bible and its freedom. All that has been said about our wish being to have the Scriptures knocking about the desks during the entire day is nothing else than the most perfect folly and ill-natured absurdity. But this we do demand—that at no time of the school hours shall the Bible be a prohibited book, if occasion require its authority to be brought forward, and that a portion of its Sacred teachings shall form always a part of the stated business of all the classes, and of all in the classes—in other words, we require that a lesson out of it shall daily be received by every pupil in attendance on our schools, and we further give our teachers unlimited authority to appeal directly to the Holy Word, whenever any question may arise to render such appeal advisable.

I deeply regret the misrepresentations having been made to which I refer: but am confident, at the same time, that the principles, the rules, and the practice of the society, are too well known, in this country at least, to allow of these unwarrantable statements producing any doubt or confusion in the public mind, or serving to diminish the ranks of the supporters of this good cause by a single individual.—I remain, dear sir, your very faithful servant,

ALEXANDER M. POLLOCK, Hon. Sec.

23rd July, 1860.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

July 23rd, 1860.

At the prize examination in Obstetric Medicine, held here this day, Mr. John B. Mulock obtained first prize; Mr. J. A. Hatch, second prize; eight competitors. Drs. Kidd and Sinclair, examiners. The prizes were given by Professor Sawyer.

GOLDSMITH DRAMATIC SOCIETY.—The performance of the Goldsmith Dramatic Society will take place in the Rotundo this evening; and, as mentioned in our publication yesterday, the entire proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the destitute poor of Erris.

REVIEW AT THE CURRAGH.—The Review, which was postponed from last week, will take place on (to-morrow) Wednesday, when over 15,000 men will be on the ground.

NEW FIELD-MARSHALS.—We understand that it is intended to confer the dignity of Field Marshal on Lord Clyde and Lord Gough.

LIBRARY SOCIETY.—NEW-ROW SOUTH.—The members of this society will meet this evening, at a quarter past eight o'clock, when the question for consideration will be—"Is Novel Reading promotive of Intellectual Improvement?" Visitors are respectfully invited.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT LORD DERBY'S.—A letter has been received by Lieutenant-Colonel Bourne, from the Earl of Derby, in which his lordship expresses a desire to witness a review of the Liverpool Volunteers in Knowsley Park. It is expected that a day will shortly be fixed for a demonstration which cannot fail to excite a local as well as a general interest.

NEW POTATOES.—The price of new potatoes in the Manchester market, on Saturday last, was from 10 shillings to 18 shillings per 252lbs.

ANOTHER ECLIPSE.—The second eclipse of the moon for this year will take place on the morning of Wednesday week, the 1st day of August.

PRICE OF MEAT IN THE DANUBIAN PROVINCES.—A letter from Jassy states that meat, first quality, does not now exceed 14 centimes the pound, or about the seventh of the price paid in Paris.

WHAT'S IN A (LOCAL) NAME?—The papers announce that the Rev. Reginald Hughes, M.A., has been nominated to the perpetual curacy of Llansanditffraidglynceiriog, in the county of Denbigh.

THE NEAPOLITAN AMNESTY.—The *Nazione* of Florence states that General Ulloa, the brave defender of Venice in 1849, having applied to the Neapolitan Consul at Leghorn for a passport to return to Naples under the amnesty, has been met by a positive refusal, on the ground of special instructions, although the General is to be ranked in the same category as the brothers Mezzacapo, who received their passports without any difficulty.

The following is a speech by a successful competitor for the prize at a foot race:—"Gentlemen, I have won this cup by the use of my legs; I trust I may never lose the use of my legs by the use of this cup."

NEW SPIRIT DUTY.—We are authorised to state that the collectors of the Inland Revenue have received instructions to charge the additional duty of one shilling and elevenpence per proof gallon on all spirits taken out of bond for home consumption on and after twelve o'clock on the night of the 15th inst.

A SUCCESSFUL COLLECTOR.—A new way of collecting a bad debt was most effectively tried a few weeks ago in the *Rue de la Seine*, in Paris, before the lodgings of a somewhat dissipated student. A man was observed walking up and down before the house, having upon his back a large placard, with the words "Monsieur C—— owes me for 30 bottles of *vin rouge*; I am waiting until he pays for them." He did not wait very long.

AFRICAN MISSION.—The Mission to Central Africa, which up to a short time ago was known by the name of the Oxford and Cambridge Mission, lately added the name of Dublin to those of the two English universities. It has now received a further reinforcement from Durham, the name of which university is in like manner to be incorporated into the title. Thus Archdeacon Mackenzie is now the head of the Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Durham Mission to Central Africa, the arrangements necessary for the home management of the mission being modified so as to give each of the four universities a precisely similar share of importance. One clergyman only has as yet thrown in his lot with the adventurous chief.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE LEINSTER.

The mail boats of the City of Dublin Steampacket Company, which have run so long and regularly in all weathers between Holyhead and Kingstown, are about to be superseded. The "time" between London and Dublin—we are ceasing to speak of the distance—is to be shortened to less than eleven hours; and the old steamers, though safe vessels of their class, have long been considered too slow for the service. Their style, build, and fittings are familiar to thousands; but they are on the eve of disappearing, and those who make their first voyage to the sister island after the 1st of August will do so in an entirely new class of steamers, almost as different from the present vessels as the galley of Cleopatra from a Thames lighter. That they are propelled by steam is the only point in which they resemble each other. In size, build, power, speed, and all the interior accommodations, the new vessels of the company are extraordinary improvements on their predecessors. But, while the older variety of the class is passing away they deserve an acknowledgment of what they did during many years; the ocean link in the chain of communication was very rarely broken; in the worst weather the Dublin and Holyhead steamers made the passage, not always as rapidly as the passengers wished, but as safely as he could be desired. Even in the furious tempest that wrecked the Royal Charter and perilled the Great Eastern we believe the Holyhead mail packets crossed the Channel without accident or any unusual delay. But in an era of progress, one good quality will not save either men or ships from being beaten in the race by those which possess that one merit and some others besides. The Irish mail boats, though safe, had become, by comparison, slow. It was in the power of science to save an hour on the Channel passage, and it has been effected. The original Channel steamers will soon be as extinct as stage coaches. When such vessels as the Leinster appear, their time is nearly come. Our communication with the neighbouring shores will be made by steam ferries, and the narrow seas will be crossed with nearly as much facility as inland rivers.

The Leinster is one of four new steamers built by the City of Dublin Company for the mail service, and passenger traffic between England and Ireland. The contract with the Post-office requires the mails to be conveyed from London to Kingstown in 11 hours—the *maximum* average of time allowed. The ordinary sea passage is now five hours. In bad weather it is not unfrequently more. It is in crossing the Channel that time may be gained. The new vessels of the company are to effect the saving. The Leinster ran a trial trip to the Nore and back on Saturday, and the results of the trial were completely satisfactory. In a rough sea, and with an adverse wind, she attained an average rate of speed of nearly 20 miles an hour—it was only a small fraction of a mile less. The directors of the company had invited a numerous party of passengers for the experimental voyage. They were conveyed from Fenchurch-st. to Tilbury by an express train. The Leinster was lying off Gravesend; and as soon as the party had been placed on board she started. The morning was unfavourable. Leaden skies, a driving rain, cold wind, and muddy waters deprived the trip of all that might have been pleasant, if the elements had been in the exact opposite condition. The Thames was chafing with its shores, and lashing the Essex flats in one of his worst humours. But it did not effect the business part of the proceedings. The Leinster started, and steamed down the river gallantly, passing everything on her way. She is an iron steamer, of 2,000 tons burden, and about the same length as the Himalaya, 350 feet, and 35 feet in breadth. In proportion to her length she is, therefore, very narrow, and her lines forward are exceedingly sharp. She will cut through the waves rather than ride over them. Her engines are enormously strong; nominally they are 700 horse power, but they can work up to several times that rate. Her paddle wheels are 27 feet in diameter. Throughout the trip, the engines worked with perfect smoothness; so easily, indeed, that they seemed rather to be at play than at work. They were built by Messrs. Ravenhill and Co. At two o'clock the vessel's rate of speed was tested by the measured mile. She passed down that distance in 3 minutes and 42 seconds, giving an average rate per hour of 16.216 knots. Having put about, she did the up mile in 3 minutes 23 seconds, a rate of 17·734 knots an hour. The average speed of both miles was 16·975 knots per hour, which is equal to 19,526 land miles. The trial running was not at all favoured by the weather, but rather the reverse. Mr. Samuda, the builder, who was on board, received many hearty congratulations on the decided success of the Leinster in point of speed, the greatest any steamer has attained in the open sea. The cabins are spacious, with more height than can be allowed in most sea-going vessels, to the great improvement of the ventilation. The ladies' cabin is a complete drawingroom, very elegantly furnished. One compartment of the ship, forward, is fitted up as a post-office, where the letters, both ways, will be sorted on the voyage.

At three o'clock, when the Leinster had again reached water smooth enough to make dining safe to the landsmen, a cold collation was served in the cabin, at which prosperity to the ship and her owners was drunk with great good-will. Among the guests were the following noblemen and gentlemen:—Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Earl of Mayo, Earl of Caithness, Lord Fermoy, M P; Right Hon J Napier, Sir Hugh Cairns, M P; Colonel Dunne, M P; Sir Edward Grogan, M P; Mr M'Cormick, Dr Brady, M P; Mr M'Cann, M P; Sir Cusack Roney, Mr Blake, M P; Mr Roy Campbell, Mr P Rolt, Mr J George, M P; Mr P Haddow, Captain Stacpoole, M P; Mr Booth, Chief Secretary, and Mr Gray, of the Board of Trade, Mr Samunda, Colonel French, &c.

MILITARY ORGANISATION.

On Saturday we received the report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the effects of the alterations in military organisation, regarding the War Office and the Board of Ordnance, which were made in the year 1855, and also to inquire whether changes are required to ensure the utmost efficiency and economy in the administration of military affairs.

The committee consisted of—Viscount Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Lord Hotham, Sir James Graham, the Judge Advocate, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Horsman, Sir John Ramsden, Sir William Codrington, Mr. Monsell, Colonel Wilson Patten, the Earl of March, Captain Vivian.

The first matter which the committee entered upon was the patent under which the Secretary of State for War held his appointment, and especially as to the new patent of 1855, committing to the Secretary of State for War the administration and government of the army and ordnance; and the report goes at some length into the respective powers and relative positions of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Secretary of State for War.

The report states:—

"The Secretaries of State hold their seats by patent, during the pleasure of the Crown. They exercise their powers interchangeably, although, for convenience, particular departments are assigned to each of them. They are the channels which convey the Royal pleasure throughout the body politic, both at home and abroad. The counter signature of one of them is necessary to give effect to the sign-manual. Every commission in the army is so counter-signed. The patronage of the Crown, both in Church and State, is administered under this safeguard. To every public document signed by the Sovereign, the signature of a Secretary of state is appended; and thus, while the Sovereign can do no wrong, the responsible adviser of every act is ascertained; and the minister must answer for what the Crown has done.

"Heretofore there has been no limitation in the patent to the powers of a Secretary of State. He is removable at pleasure; but while he holds the seals of his office he is responsible for the acts of his Sovereign, and administers the Royal authority and perogative, which are delegated to him without reserve.

"It must be remembered, also, that each Secretary of State receives the seals of office from the hand of the Sovereign in Council; when he surrenders office he gives back the seals; but while he hold them, even before the issue of his patent, he is in the enjoyment and full exercise of all his powers. It would appear, therefore, that the tenure of his office is by seals rather than by patent.

"Your committee will now proceed to the practical working of the present system, more especially with regard to the relative position and power of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Secretary of State for War. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was graciously pleased to attend your committee, and gave his evidence with perfect frankness, and in the clearest manner. Lord Panmure, General Peel, and Mr. Herbert have also been examined; and on the testimony of these authorities, the highest and the best, a judgment must be formed on the question, whether the Commander-in-Chief be sufficiently under the control of the Secretary of State for War?

"Notwithstanding the reservations in the patent, his Royal Highness admits that with respect to commands in chief, whether at home or abroad, with respect to the giving away of regiments, and with respect to promotions, the consent of the Secretary of State for War is invariably obtained before appointments of this description are submitted to her Majesty.

"These matters are generally adjusted by personal communication between his Royal Highness and the Secretary of State; but if a difference of opinion should arise, which has not yet occurred, his Royal Highness declares that the decision must rest with the Secretary of State 'because in the constitutional form the Secretary of State would advise her Majesty to take his opinion, and not that of the Commander-in-Chief; and thus the matter must finally come to the decision of the Secretary of the State, who is the responsible minister.'"

With respect to the appointments in the army the committee report:—

"The question at issue on this head has reference principally to first appointments, that is to say, to first commissions in the cavalry and infantry, which constitute the patronage of the Commander-in-Chief. The first appointments in the Artillery and Engineers are open to competition on fixed rules, and the candidates who succeed undergo the test of a severe examination. But the first appointments in the cavalry and in the line, either by purchase or by gift, are at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, who has the sole power of nomination. The qualifications of the candidates are approved by the Secretary of State, and are tested by an examination before admission into the army, whether they pass through the Military College at Sandhurst or not.

"The extent of this patronage is very great. The appointments to first commissions from the 1st of January, 1853, to the 30th of June, 1859, were 3,558 in number. Of these 1,936 were by purchase, and 2,825 were given away. Previous to the late war the commissions given away averaged about 60 a year, and there was one year, at the end of the war, in which there were only three. In this return first commissions in the cavalry are not distinguished from first commissions in the infantry. A cavalry commission was at the time more valuable than an infantry commission. The regulation price of an ensigncy is £450. Assuming, therefore, that the 2,825 first commissions given away in six years and a half, were all ensigncies only, their money value amounts to the sum of £1,271,250 if sold at the regulation price. But 1854 and 1855 were years of war, and a large proportion of the commissions given away may be ascribed to the necessary and sudden augmentation of the army in that emergency; 1857-58, however, was the year of mutiny in India; in consequence of the raising of second battalions, to meet the demands for reinforcements to India, 686 first commissions were given away in the course of that year by the Commander-in-Chief, the money value of which, assuming them to have been ensigncies only, is £308,700.

"This is a large amount of patronage. The Duke of Cambridge says that it is exercised 'on a principle which rest in the breast of the Commander-in-Chief for the time being;' but he adds, 'that commissions are only given away to such persons as are supposed to have—and I think it will be found in every case that they have—some claim upon the country.' * * *

"It would seem, in the first instance, that this exercise of patronage at the Horse Guards is not interfered with by the Secretary of State. There is, indeed, a list of these first appointments sent to the Secretary of State before the names are submitted to her Majesty for approval. Sir Edward Lugard, the secretary for military correspondence in the War Department, and the immediate channel of written communications with the Horse Guards, gives a full account of this list and of the manner in which it is treated by the Secretary of State."

Respecting the amount realised by the sale of commissions, and which is applied to what is called the reserve fund, the report says:—

"It has been already mentioned that the produce of these sales was applied to the 'reserve fund.' This fund is always fluctuating, and is under the sole control of the Secretary of State for War. It is used by him for the purpose of diminishing the dead weight of the half pay list, and is now employed in aid of the reduction of the cost of cavalry commissions. Every officer of cavalry who sells out receives from this fund the difference between the old and new price of his commission. The sum still in hand, and available, amounts to £160,000. It is, moreover, constantly replenished by the difference on the sale of a commission between the less value, on account of short service, and the regulated price; which sum, with the cognisance of the Commander-in-Chief is carried to the credit of the 'reserve fund.' But his Royal Highness has no voice in the disposal of the fund; though, under the direction of the Secretary of State, he was issued a public order notifying the new arrangement, to which it is now applied.

"The Secretary of State contends that, in practice this fund is of eminent advantage, both to the army and to the public. He argues that it stimulates promotion, and relieves the dead weight, without any charge to the public. He admits, however, that parliament, in the strict sense, is not cognisant of the existence of this fund; it is not voted; no account is rendered; no constitutional checks are imposed; the Secretary of State may apply it to any purpose he thinks fit; and Mr. Herbert says 'that in principle there is no doubt the existence of this fund is wrong.'

"Your committee have endeavoured to discharge their duty by calling the attention of the House of Commons especially to this subject. It will be for the House to determine whether a large sum of money, raised by the sale of commissions, shall be applied, even to useful purposes, at the present moment without parliamentary sanction or direct parliamentary knowledge.

* * *

"For the purpose of obviating objections as to the large amount of patronage at the Horse Guards, and the number of first commissions given away, the Commander-in-Chief opened a plan whereby henceforth there should be only one entrance into the army, and that through the medium of a military college. His Royal Highness is of opinion 'that this would be the most desirable thing which could be introduced into the service.' He gave the outline of a plan in great detail, which will be best explained by reference to the evidence, and to the questions and answers specified in the margin. Mr. Herbert, who heard that evidence, and who took part in the examination of his Royal Highness, declared that, in his opinion, the advice given by the Duke of Cambridge was sound, and it it were adopted, the whole dispute as to first commissions would be entirely at an end, and that one entrance into the army, through the door of a military college, would terminate the controversy respecting patronage."

With regard to the question of the commissariat and the military train, the committee report at considerable length, and go fully into the subject, but their views may be gathered from the following extract:—

"Sir John Macneill's solution of the question, whether the commandant of the military train or the commissary-in-chief should in the field have the exclusive power over the means of transport, is, 'that neither one nor the other should be trusted with it;' but that the French 'intendance' should be introduced into our military system. Were this view adopted, in addition to the quartermaster-general and the adjutant-general, in the field there would be a staff officer attached to head-quarters, whose special duty it would be to control and direct both the commissariat and the military train, under the immediate orders of the general commanding-in-chief.

"It is worthy of notice that Captain Gordon, the principal military storekeeper at Woolwich, has arrived at this same conclusion from different premises. He, too, served in the Crimea as ordnance storekeeper, and from his experience at Balaklava, and at head-quarters before Sebastopol, he is of opinion that a superior officer should be added to the staff abroad, who should control all the civil departments of the army, both the commissary-general and the storekeeper. When he is reminded that the French system is very like this, he says, that it is much better than our own; but it did not strike him at first in that light, though on reflection he sees the resemblance.

"Your committee beg to direct serious attention to this suggestion. It bears strictly on the causes of the sufferings of the British army in the Crimea.

The committee find great fault with the manner in which the accounts of the War Department are kept; in fact, it would seem that they are almost in a hopeless state of confusion, and this state of affairs is more complicated by the recent transfer of the expense of the Indian army to the Crown. The committee state that—

"The state of the account between the British Exchequer and Indian territory is most unsatisfactory. The account for the Persian expedition is not yet closed. The account of the first China war is hardly yet completed.

"The account of the second China war, which ended in 1856, is not yet balanced. There are four or five different accounts still open, with disputed balances to a large amount; and with respect to the new expedition to China, India, in the midst of great financial difficulties, has been required to make advances in the current year for all expenses incurred in taking up transports in India, in paying the men, and in providing cattle, horses, and other necessaries, as well as equipments for the army.

"In the estimate for the China vote of credit, just laid upon the table of the House, these advances are now included; but while Indian territory is overwhelmed with debt it will be unseemly that Great Britain should make war on China out of Indian resources. The repayment of these advances ought to be prompt, and within the present financial year."

The committee, whilst speaking of the different arsenals, then incidentally speak of the position which Sir William Armstrong holds with the Government:—

"The gun factory has been mentioned, and it is necessary to call particular attention to the evidence of Sir Wm. Armstrong; 3,000 men are now employed at Woolwich, exclusively in the making of guns on Sir William Armstrong's principle, and under his superintendence. Sir Wm. is the paid servant of the Government, receiving £2,000 a year; he has also already received £6,000, and his salary is to be continued for seven years from the present time.

"It appears that the Armstrong guns are of a construction so peculiar, and so much depending on the mode of putting them together, that it would not be safe to contract for them in the open market. The consequence is that they are made at Woolwich only, excepting a supply under contract from one single factory, and that factory is at Elswick. The effect of this exclusive supply is to give a close monopoly to the Elswick Factory.

"The construction of these guns is a very refined process. The putting together requires to be very carefully done. Mr. Anderson, Sir William Armstrong's assistant at Woolwich, deposes that, 'If these guns were made by contract, it would be necessary to have some inspectors constantly at the place where they were made, to see that if they were properly put together; no inspection, after they had been put together, would be satisfactory.' Yet these guns are made by contract at Elswick. They come up from Elswick to Woolwich, put together. There is no government inspector at Elswick to watch their construction, but Sir William Armstrong says that the guns are manufactured at Elswick under his own inspection, and that he goes down there continually. But at Woolwich, also, there are 3,000 men at work under his superintendence, and he admits that at Elswick he inspects guns made by his own partners in a neighbouring concern.

"Sir William Armstrong is well worthy of confidence, and has acted generously towards the public by the free surrender of his patent rights, but he is placed by these arrangements in a false position; he cannot watch two great concerns distant from each other more than 300 miles; he ought not to be the inspector of the work of his own partners, although the guns are proved on their arrival at Woolwich by an artillery officer.

"This large and exclusive manufacture of Armstrong's guns is proceeding on the assumption that they are proved to be the best. But Mr. Anderson admits there would be a difficulty if Mr. Whitworth's guns were proved to be the better. Mr. Herbert says, 'that when Armstrong's guns were first adopted he had no competitor; and if we had waited until the great question should be decided what is the best possible gun to be made, it would not in this year, nor will it be in next year, that we should commence to make that which other nations have got, and which we should then be without.'"

The report concludes with the following remarks on the important question of how the army is to be governed:—

"The last and the great question still remains to be considered: how is the army to be governed? Earl Grey recommends a board, with a Cabinet Minister at its head, but not the Secretary of State. He seeks to restore the supreme power to the Secretary of State for War and Colonies. This board would be a new experiment. It undoes all that has been done. It throws aside all the advantages of growing experience and improved practice which the last five years have not failed to afford. Instead of concentrating responsibility it redistributes it. Machinery of boards is known to be cumbrous and uncertain in its operation. It only works well when the head of the board acts as if he alone were responsible. A board, therefore, would be a retrograde measure which your committee cannot recommend.

"A council is a board in a modified form, and the same objections apply, though in a less degree.

"Mr. Herbert has given a scheme for reorganising the War Department.

"He proposes that there shall be one commander-in-chief as at present.

"A Parliamentary under secretary, two permanent under secretaries, one of whom shall be a military officer, and also an assistant under secretary.

"A director of 'materiel,' an officer of artillery, to superintend the manufacture of all warlike stores.

"An inspector general of fortifications, an officer of engineers, as at present.

"A military officer to overlook the commissariat, the clothing, and all stores not called 'warlike stores,' to be called director of supplies.

"A director general of the medical department, as at present

"A store keeper general, as at present.

"A commissary in chief, as at present.

"An inspector of militia and volunteers, reporting to the Parliamentary under secretary.

"An accountant general, having charge of the finance

"The scheme thus proposed would secure an infusion of new military blood into the War Department, which would give vigour to the system and confidence to the army.

"The Secretary of State would have around him professional advisers, whose opinions he might consult, either separately or collectively, according to his view of the exigencies of each case.

On the whole, your committee are of opinion that the scheme proposed by Mr. Herbert has the merit of reducing change to the minimum, while it promises an increase of real efficiency.

"Mr. Herbert has also declared it to be his opinion if one or more of those military heads of departments had seats in the House of Commons, the public advantage would be great. When the Secretary of State is a civilian, unaided and unsupported by military colleagues in the House of Commons, he is exposed to serious difficulties, and his administration of the army is inadequately defended. When he speaks on military subjects his authority is questioned; when he anwers professional questions it is known that he retails the opinions of others rather than that he is pronouncing his own. His position in the House of Commons would be far different if he had by his side a colleague, a soldier of distinction, at all times ready to sustain his answers and to uphold his authority."

THE CUSTODY OF THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.

The Marquis of Bute, a minor, of nearly 13 years of age, is at present the subject of competition among his guardians as to his custody, and the occasion of some little collision between the Court of Chancery and the Court of Session in Scotland. The late Marquis of Bute died in 1848, leaving an infant son heir to his title and estates. On the application of the late Lord James Stuart to the Court of Chancery the Marchioness was, in May, 1848, appointed the guardian of the infant heir, and from that period up to her death in last December her chief residence with her youthful charge was in Mount-Stuart, in the county of Bute. In her will was found a recommendation to the effect that Lady Elizabeth Moore, her nearest female relative and her intimate friend, should be appointed joint guardian of the Marquis, along with Major-General Stuart, of Hubborne Lodge, Hants, one of the boys nearest paternal relatives. The Court of Chancery, on being applied to, appointed General Stuart and Lady Elizabeth Moore co-guardians, while the latter, with the young Marquis, was still residing in Scotland. In March last, the Marquis was taken to England by Lady Elizabeth, that arrangements might be made with General Stuart and with the Court of Chancery for his education. On the 20th of April, the Court of Chancery settled a scheme for the education of the ward, but Lady Elizabeth Moore, who had differed from General Stuart on the subject (the former desiring a private tutorship, and the latter proposing to send the Marquis to a school to prepare him for Eton or Harrow), had four days previously left for Scotland with the young Marquis in her charge. General Stuart afterwards proceeded to Edinburgh to ask the custody of the ward, which Lady Elizabeth refused to give; the General then applied to the Court of Chancery to remove Lady Elizabeth from the guardianship, and the Court granted an order accordingly. But the ward being now beyond the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, General Stuart, with the concurrence of Lady Keith Murray, aunt of the Marquis, petitioned the Court of Session to grant a warrant for the removal of the ward from the custody of Lady Elizabeth Moore, and for his delivery to himself. Counsel were heard on Thursday last upon the petition.

Mr. Dundas, for the petitioner, said this was an application to the *nobile officium* of the court, to enforce the order of the Court of Chancery. Though the Marquis was born in Scotland, his legal domicile was a matter of question, and his estates, which exceeded £93,000 in annual value, were, to the extent of four-fifths, situated in England.

Mr. Gordon, for Lady Elizabeth Moore, stated that she was the nearest unmarried cognate of the pupil in Scotland. The Marquis was born in Scotland. His father was a domiciled Scotchman, and the presumption was that the son was also domiciled there. After the father's death, the late Marchioness resided chiefly in Scotland, and she was most anxious that her son should be brought up a Scotchman. It was at the suggestion of General Stuart that Lady Elizabeth went to London with the Marquis. While there, the Marquis showed the greatest repugnance to going to live with the General, and Lady Elizabeth thought it best to place her ward in the same situation as that in which she had found him at home in Scotland. The Marquis did not seem ever to have been made what is properly called a ward in Chancery; but if he were, the courts of Scotland could not give up a domiciled Scotchman to guardians appointed by a court in England. The Marquis himself was most desirous to remain in Scotland, and if the court were disposed to consider the wishes of an intelligent boy of considerable ability, they would refuse the petition.

In the course of the debate it was stated that Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, who was tutor-at-law to the Marquis, concurred in the petition, but on the part of the tutor the court desiderated a more explicit statement than was made at the bar. An offer was made by the counsel for the petitioner to keep the boy in Scotland until the questions of right as to his custody were decided, but this proposal was opposed as inconsistent with his position as a guardian appointed by the Court of Chancery, and with the scheme of education sanctioned by that court.

On Friday the Lord Justice Clerk intimated the judgment of the court. His lordship said that the case as between the Court of Chancery and this court must be disposed of upon the same grounds as if the two courts were courts of countries in all respects foreign to each other. It was rather a singular position in which to place a supreme court to ask it merely to register and execute the decrees of another court, but their disposition unquestionably would be to give effect to every decree of the Court of Chancery to which they could give effect consistently with the principles of law they were bound to administer, and without prejudicing and deserting their own duty. In this case (said his lordship) the pupil is the representative of an ancient Scottish family and of an ancient Scottish peerage, and though he has large estates in England, and is also a British peer, the connexion of himself, and of his father before him, with Scotland has always been very intimate. The respondent alleges that the father of the pupil lived and died a domiciled Scotchman. After the death of the late Marquis it is admitted that his widow resided in Scotland, and died a domiciled Scotchwoman. The present Marquis is, therefore, a Scotchman by origin and by the domicile of both parents, and to that must be added a fact which is beyond all dispute, that a tutor-at-law was duly served and rebound to him in this country. That is not conclusive, but it affords a strong presumption that the pupil has a Scotch domicile. It is quite in vain to disguise that the meaning of the petitioner is to remove the pupil out of the jurisdiction of this court. It is, perhaps, the most startling proposal which was ever made to this court. It is clearly incompetent and improper to grant it *in hoc statu*. We give no opinion upon the propriety of granting it at a future stage. The discussion of some very grave constitutional questions may be requisite, and we shall be prepared to hear these argued. The course which we must follow does not leave the case altogether in a satisfactory position. The lady in whose charge the pupil is has no legal title to the custody, and it can hardly be disguised that she violated, if not an express, an implied order of the Court of Chancery. But we must look at all the circumstances. It is undeniable that the lady was one of the most intimate friends of the late Marchioness; that she was selected by her to be one of the guardians of her child; that at the mother's death she undertook the custody of the Marquis, apparently with the consent of all concerned, and continued to do so without objection down to the 16th of April last. The only charge against her is that of surreptitiously removing the pupil from London. I give no opinion whether that may or may not have been an improper proceeding. We cannot, however, at present throw altogether out of view what the lady says with regard to it. She says that before she went to London she considered that it would be most desirable that the Marquis should be placed under General Stuart, and with that view she went to London. While there, she says, she became aware of the strong repugnance of the Marquis to remain under the same roof and to be under the guidance of the General. She says she then became afraid, that by carrying the pupil out of this kingdom she might have seriously prejudiced his rights, and that she thought it her duty to restore him to his former position. That may or may not be the case, but we cannot discharge the excuse as offered in connexion with the allegation against her. We think it, therefore, the wisest course to leave matters in their present position. It might be productive of the greatest mischief to transfer the charge of the pupil to some persons from whom it might in a short time be necessary to remove him. To have a shifting responsibility for this young peer's person, could serve no good purpose. The court, therefore, appoint Lady Elizabeth Moore to answer the petition, and order service upon, the tutor-at-law (who will lodge such answers as he may be advised), and also service upon the Marquis, so that he may be represented here by a *tutor-ad-litem*. *Quoad ultra*, consideration of the petition is superseded till the third *sederunt* d[illegible].

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

TOTAL EVACUATION OF SICILY BY THE ROYAL TROOPS.

(From the "Daily News.")

NAPLES, JULY 20.—Milazzo has been attacked by Garibaldi. In order to avoid civil war, the King has ordered the total evacuation of Sicily.

THE DISTURBANCES IN SYRIA.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times," writing on Sunday, says, the French division under Crochu, from the Camp of Chalons, embarked to-day at Marseilles, for the coast of Syria. The present division, which, it is said, will be followed at no great interval by a second, consists of 8,000 infantry, exclusive of 3,000 or 4,000 marines, engineers, artillery, and waggon trains, in all about 13,000 men. It is reported at Paris that Abdel Kader is to be entrusted with the government of Syria.

The *Post* of this morning has reason to believe that an important telegram has been received, officially stating a treaty of peace was signed on the 10th, between the Maronites and the Druses. The *Post* adds this event will, of course, obviate at once the necessity as well as the difficulty of any foreign intervention.

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN SYRIA.

The "Independance" says that the first Syrian Expeditionary Corps is comprised of 2,000 marines, and a brigade of 6,000 men from the camp of Chalons, namely, 3 regiments of Infantry, 2 batteries of Artillery, and 3 squadrons of Cavalry.

A second despatch of troops will take place in a few days. The chief command will be given to Marshal M'Mahon.

REVIVAL OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Paris correspondent of the "Herald" remarks that the French intervention in Syria is the commencement of the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire and fears that it will be the signal for an outbreak in Bulgaria, Servia, &c., which will have to pay for Russian interference. Until Fuad Pacha's mission to Syria had failed England ought to have protested against intervention.

ENGLISH COMMISSIONERS IN SYRIA.

The "Nord" says that Colonel Rawlinson and Mr. Murray will act as commissioners for England in Syria. Three Dutch war steamers have received orders to proceed immediately to Beyrout.

THE LATE CHILD MURDER NEAR FROME.

On Miss Constance Kent being removed to Devizes Jail, she maintained a dogged silence, not speaking throughout the whole journey, or on her arrival at the county jail. Her mother was for many years considered to be of weak intellect. Her grandmother was decidedly of unsound mind; an uncle of the accused has been twice confined in a lunatic asylum. If Constance Kent were found guily, the question of hereditary insanity would be raised as having prompted the perpetration of such a fearful crime. Mr. Kent married the present Mrs. Kent, the mother of the murdered child, sixteen months after the death of his first wife. She had lived in the family as governess thirteen years, during the lifetime of the first Mrs. Kent, and had the entire charge of them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cardinal Wiseman's health is steadily improving.

Lord Clyde leaves town this morning on a visit of a few days to her Majesty at Osborne.

It is probable that through the co-operation between London and Liverpool creditors, the terms of liquidation proposed by Mr. D. Lafore will be accepted.

The affairs of Hooper and Parkinson, hide and bark factors, are likely to be wound up in the Bankruptcy Court. The accounts show a deficiency of £32,000.

The prospectus of the Algerian Railway will be issued to-day, capital required £2,200,000 in £20 shares. Mr. William Gladstone is one of the English directors.

Lord Palmerston has subscribed £50 to the Rifle Association.

The third week in August is spoken of for the prorogation of Parliament.

The "Times" intimates that the loan for fortifications will be raised by terminable annuities.

The evidence taken by the Committee on Military Organisation discloses the fact that there are at this moment only two rifled cannon in the British navy, while there are 600 on board the French fleet.

The "Times" remarks that the state of things in reference to the manufacture of the Armstrong guns are such as could not occur under really efficient control.

The "Daily News" remarks that Garibaldi leads an army too small for conquest. His power depends on the welcome he receives. If at Naples he should be hailed as a liberator, nothing can save the reigning dynasty.

THE NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW AT CORK.

The arrangements for the National Cattle Show, to commence here on Wednesday, are going on with the utmost activity. The sounds of preparation fall on the ear from all sides. The hall of the Corn Market, in which the banquet is to be held, is rapidly undergoing a transformation within. Workmen are busily engaged erecting tables and seats, and putting up hangings and other decorations. It is intended to accommodate five hundred and six persons, but there will be room for five hundred and fifty. The hall will contain eleven tables, one at each end and nine along the centre. That at the south end will be the chief table, and is raised on a platform about a foot and a half from the ground. The vice table fronts this at the north end. At the head table a space of two feet and a half is allowed for each person, and at the centre tables two feet. The seats will be backed and numbered, so that all persons can get easily to their places. Underneath the centre dome of the hall a line of gas pipes is pendant, the light from which will be mellowed by a striped amber and white awning descending to each side. Marone-coloured hangings and laurel festoons, with a large number of flags, will complete the decorations, and testify to Mr. Walker's artistic skill.

The rattling of hammers from the show yards attract attention to the provision being made for the stock to be exhibited. Lines of divisions for cattle with feeding racks before them, divisions for swine, pens for sheep, stalls for horses, and coops for poultry, meet the eye at all quarters. Mr. Walker, the architect, and Mr. Corrigan, clerk of the yard, who has come from Dublin to superintend the preparations, have no stint of business. Under their vigilant eye, everything is progressing to a satisfactory completion, and promises to leave no room for complaint. On Saturday the entire of the arrangements for supplying water to the animals and machinery were brought to a termination. Five fountains, of which three are to throw up jets, will pour out their silvery streams, refreshing thirsty beasts, and feeding the boilers of panting engines with lavish hand. The horses, being in a separate enclosure, will have an independent supply for themselves; so that of the pure element no want can possibly be felt.

The yard appropriated to the exhibition of agricultural implements is, even now in its unfinished state, a interesting object, and will on the days of the show when its two acres and a half of area are covered with the aids to farm operations so much coming into use, be well worth a visit. With its twenty-five thousand superficial feet of shedding filled up by implements, the sight will be a novel and attractive one here. A large number of the machines are already in the yard, and many others are lying about on the various quays after being landed from the vessels which brought them from England. They comprise steam and other ploughs, reaping machines, hand, steam, and horse threshing machines, sowing machines for broad cast, drill and hand purposes, mowing machines, field gates, wire fences, portable farm railways and trucks, corrugated iron roofs, portable gas works for farm and dwelling-house purposes, field rollers, land presses, saw benches and tables for cutting farm rails and fences, portable wrought iron pighouses, scarifiers, stable fittings of new and rare construction, lawn mowing machines, divisions for horned cattle, and troughs. A collection of portable manures from various persons is also in this yard.—"Cork Constitution."

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT FARMING SOCIETY.—The annual cattle show of the above society will take place in this city on Wednesday next, the 25th instant. The members and friends of the society will, as usual, lunch together after the show.—"Londonderry Sentinel."

GALLANT RESCUE FROM DROWNING.—On Saturday evening a life was saved by a display of promptitude and thought on the part of a young man belonging to this city which reflects on him the greatest credit. About five o'clock Mr. George Cumberland Waugh, of the College-road, while going along French's-quay, near Crosse's-green, had his attention attracted by much confusion and excitement amongst a knot of boys who were congregated round a slip a little distance on. He hastened to the place, and on making inquiry was told by the excited youngsters that "Johnny Burke was drowned." Where Johnny Burke was or how he was drowned was not clearly apparent. Nothing was in sight in the river that could enlighten Mr. Waugh. About six feet from the quay a fishing-boat lay fastened by a chain. At once he sprang into this, and, closely scanning the water outside of it, he perceived a few bubbles rising to the surface. Leaning far over and plunging down his arm up to the shoulder a human head met his grasp. He quickly drew it up, bringing with it the insensible body of Johnny Burke, which he laid in the boat and got ashore. Under his directions the boys chafed the body, while he adopted other measures to restore animation. After some minutes spent in this way Mr. Waugh's benevolent exertions were rewarded. The boy heaved a sigh, and gradually unclosed his eyes. Mr. Waugh then had him removed to the residence of his parents, a little way off across the quay, had him put to bed, and left him in a fair way for speedy recovery. The water from which the boy was brought out was fully eight feet deep at the time. It appears that the lad, who is about ten years of age, got into the boat and fell overboard, and had sunk for the third time when his intrepid deliverer rescued him. Was Mr. Waugh not near the place at the time, his life must undoubtedly be lost.—"Cork Constitution."

EXPEDITION INTO CENTRAL AFRICA.—A letter from Gotha states that it was decided two days back, at the Duke of Saxe-Coburg's, to send an expedition to Africa, to ascertain with certainty the fate of Dr. Vogel, the traveller. Baron Steuglin, of Wurtemberg, will undertake the voyage. A committee has been formed, under the presidentship of the Duke, to make an appeal to the public for the funds necessary to cover the expenses of the mission, which are estimated at 10,000 thalers.

KINGSTOWN INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Yesterday the opening of the new station at Sandymount, on the Kingstown Railway, took place, and several persons availed themselves of the very great convenience which the station is likely to afford to that populous district. The following trains stopped at the stations yesterday, and will continue to do so daily:—Down Trains from Westland-row—6½ and 9½ a.m.; 12½, 2½, 3, 6, 9, 10½, 11½ p.m. Up trains from Kingstown—8, 9½, and 10½ a.m.; 12½, 3½, 6½, 9½, 10½, and 11½ p.m.

A bazaar in aid of the Missions to Seamen will be held in the Salthill Gardens, Monkstown, on Monday, the 6th of August. The object of the society is to promote the spiritual welfare of the seafaring classes at home and abroad, through the medium of chaplains who are ordained ministers of the Church of England, and Scripture-readers, provided with vessels for visiting the ships. Military bands will attend, and perform a fashionable selection of music during the day.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning, Daniel M'Dermott, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

Mary Missett, a young woman residing at Foxrock, aged twenty-six years, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 119 F, on a charge of having attempted to commit suicide, on Saturday, the 21st instant, by throwing herself into the sea at Salthill, between twelve and one p.m. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner must have instantly met a watery grave, were it not for the prompt measures taken by the constable, who plunged into the water after her, and prevented her accomplishing her rash attempt at self-destruction.

His worship sentenced her to be imprisoned for two calendar months.

SPORTING.

JACKSON, THE AMERICAN DEER, AND LEVETT.

In our impression of Monday we gave an account of the previous doings of these crack runners, by which it will be seen that they have met before on several occasions, and proved themselves to be good men and true. Levett having beaten his opponent twice, but had to succumb on his attempting to give 100 yards' start in a ten-mile match. The time, on the present occasion, was not so good as on the previous ones; but the confined space in which the race was run was rather against its being performed much under the hour, and, the measurement having been taken from the inside, made a difference of fully 200 yards against the men. Both men appeared equally confident, the Deer having lately taken his gallops on the short grass at the Curragh; Levett doing his work on the suburbs. The ground was measured under the superintendence of Messrs. Murray, Brunskill, and Drinkwater—the latter of whom kept the time; R. Christian, Esq., with the consent of both parties, acting as umpire. The course measured 286 yards, and it took 61 rounds to complete the ten miles.

Jackson, at starting, made the running at a good bat, doing the first mile exactly in five minutes, and at the fifteenth round was 200 yards ahead, and at the fourth mile was close up with Levett, having a clear round in his favour, doing his work with a light, easy gait, and was repeatedly cheered by the spectators, and it appeared, at this time, any odds in favour of the American. At the sixth mile, however, the pace told on the old 'un, who, from this point, began to fall off, and Levett gradually closed the long gap between them, never having altered his speed from the start, and at the ninth mile was alongside the Deer. The remainder of the race was keenly contested between the pair, ending in favour of Levett by only two yards. We were glad to see so many respectable parties taking so much interest in these manly sports; the military, with whom Levett is a great favourite, mustering in strong force. The course was extremely well kept, and great credit is due to the gentlemen who kindly acted as stewards on the occasion.

The following is a return of the time each mile was run in, by which it will be seen that the ten miles was accomplished in 58 minutes 35 seconds.

	Min.	Sec.
1st Mile,	5	0
2nd,	10	25
3rd,	15	50
4th,	21	20
5th,	27	25
6th,	33	30
7th,	39	40
8th,	46	15
9th,	52	20
10th,	58	35

CRICKET.

CHARLEMONT v. VICTORIA.

This match was to have been concluded on Friday, 20th July, but the Victoria not presenting themselves on the ground that day, it was considered as won by the Charlemont, the first innings (played on Wednesday) having ended in their favour. The score is as follows:—

VICTORIA.

J. Gartlan, b Nolan,	9
J. Kennedy, b Beatty,	5
R Jones, b Nolan,	7
— Watson, c Phillips, b Nolan,	7
G. Stapleton, c Phillips, b Nolan,	6
J. Bowen, c Hardinge, b Beatty,	1
W. Byrne, b Nolan,	1
J. Ryan, b Nolan,	0
S. Brown, b W. Leech,	1
J. Byrne, b Nolan,	0
H. Stapleton, not out,	0
W 2,	2
Total,	[illegible]

CHARLEMONT.

T Phillips, c Watson, b Gartlan,	8
J Beatty, b Gartlan,	3
E Nolan, b Gartlan,	0
R Seymour, run out,	2
R Still, c Gartlan, b Kennedy,	3
S Mills, not out,	8
J Reinhart, b Gartlan,	3
J Hardinge, b Jones,	0
W Leech, b Gartlan,	0
C Leech, b Gartlan,	4
H Leech, c Gartlan, b Kennedy,	4
W, 1, b, 4, l b, 1, n bl,	7
Total,	42

GARRISON v. CIVIL SERVICE.

A match is to be played on Wednesday and Thursday next, on the Phoenix ground, between eleven officers of the garrison and eleven of the Civil Service. On this occasion the Civil Service will appear in the field for the first time, and the match is consequently looked forward to with much interest. Both sides have strong elevens, and some fine play may be expected. Wickets are to be pitched at 12 o'clock.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DROGHEDA, JULY 23.—Early on yesterday (Sunday) morning I observed a bill-poster, with a huge bundle of placards, his paste-pot and brush, plodding through the streets, and on each of the dead walls, closed-up shops, and chapel gates, putting up one or more of the bills, which were of a most attractive appearance, being of divers colours, and the various types arranged to the most striking advantage. Thinking they must have referred to some matter of superior and immediate importance, I subsequently looked over one, and found it announced the delivery of a course of two lectures, in the Mayoralty-rooms, in this town, by no less a personage than the Rev. Christopher Dogget, A.M., the first to come off on Tuesday, the 31st inst., on the "Education of the Working Classes," and the second on the Tuesday following; subject:—"The Irish in England." "The proceeds," it went on, "to go towards building a church for the poor Irish at Oldbury, in the diocese of Birmingham, England," and the important fact, "tickets 1s. each," following. These placards were, no doubt, "got out" on Saturday evening or night; and the object of posting them on Sunday morning to catch the eyes of the chapel-goers from all parts of the town and country. There are certainly many ways of "making out the cause," and so long as they are within the established ordinances of morality, there are no objections to them; but when the "Immaculate Church" begins to post bills on the Sabbath, one is almost compelled to ask is it about to annihilate the fourth, as well as the second, Commandment. I wonder what number of "indulgences" the poor bill-sticker got; or were such things deemed non-essential, the publication of the announcement being considered a "work of necessity." Perhaps, after all, the doctrine of doing evil that good may come, may have quieted the consciences of those interested in the success of the project; at any rate, that above alluded to is one of the preliminary proceedings towards the contemplated erection of the Church "for the poor Irish at Oldbury."

CORK MARKETS.

The receipts of grain to our market last week were only 206 barrels of oats, which sold at from 14s. to 17s. a barrel.

There were 114 tons of hay and 42 tons of straw brought in. Hay, farmers' went at from £3 to £3 16s. a ton, and dealers' from £3 7s. to £3 13s. Straw brought from £2 5s. to £3 10s.

The quantity of butter brought to our weigh house last week was 14,390 firkins, of which 2,839 were first quality, 7,257 second, 3,584 third, 604 fourth, 99 fifth, and 7 sixths. Prices of some qualities show a slight advance, as compared with those of the previous week. Firsts on Monday opened at 107s., dropped on Tuesday and Wednesday to 106s., but on Thursday regained the former figure, 107s., and remained so for the rest of the week. Seconds opened on Monday at 105s., dropped on Tuesday to 104s., on Wednesday and Thursday to 103s., and on Friday to 102s., but on Saturday were quoted 103s. Thirds were quoted 96s. until Thursday, and from that date 95s. Fourths were 92s. on Monday and Tuesday, but on Wednesday they went up to 93s., and have remained so. Fifths were 75s. on Monday and Tuesday, and on Wednesday they went up to 78s., and have continued so. Sixths remained unchanged at 64s.—"Cork Constitution."

FASHIONABLE ARRIVALS FROM QUEENSTOWN.—A procession of ladies and gentlemen, about twenty-four in number, marched through the town on Saturday last, attended by a guard of honour, consisting of a select number of policemen. There was a vague rumour afloat that the young ladies and gentlemen had been upon a "spree" during the late regatta, and some had been overcome by too frequent libations, while the others had been working their "appropriation claws" with great agility and success. Two of the party were state prisoners at Spike Island, and, not satisfied with the limited prospect they enjoyed from their "donjon keep," managed to effect their escape and participate in the amusements going forward. A conspicuous member of this interesting cortege was a young lady of fascinating appearance and fashionably attired, who witnessed the regatta, and, being anxious to time the races accurately, made free with a gentleman's gold watch, it is supposed in a fit of abstraction, on one of the quays at Queenstown. They were safely conveyed to a place of temporary seclusion, and will probably have the honour of a confidential interview with one of their lordships at the coming assizes.—*Cork Reporter.*

QUICK PASSAGE.—The Sabrina left Kingsroad (Bristol), at half-past eight on Friday evening, and arrived in our harbour at a quarter to four on Saturday afternoon, in 19 hours and 10 minutes.—*Cork paper.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SARDINIA.

A correspondent, writing from Turin, under date July 18th, says:—

The Neapolitan Minister of Finance, Signor Manna, and Baron Winspeare, had an interview yesterday with Count Cavour, and were highly gratified at the courtesy shown to them by the chief of our Cabinet. If I am well informed, Cavour told the two envoys, "he heard with great pleasure from their lips the true state of things in the kingdom of Naples, and the intentions of their Government." The two envoys had described to him the present state of affairs as good, because a new era of liberty, that may be useful to the whole of Italy, is being opened to the Neapolitans. Cavour listened attentively to this description, and said, "I really am pleased;" and then he exclaimed, "If so, I rejoice in common with them," meaning the Neapolitans.

The two speakers did not begin their account until they had answered the count's questions as to the confidence of the people and the patriotic sentiments of the army. With respect to the confidence, they said it was entire on the part of the people, now that they had seen turned out of office the men who down to the last moment had ill-advised the King, and their places taken by undoubted Liberals. With respect to the army, they replied that it was well disciplined and obedient to its officers, that when some of these were changed it would be good and devotedly attached to its country. After this, as I said above, the envoys began to speak for themselves, and beg for the alliance as between two constitutional countries, both of them equally Italian; but here they were interrupted by a messenger, who entered and brought a note to the count. It was a telegraphic despatch; and without saying a word, after reading it, Cavour handed it to his visitors. It was laconic enough:—"Naples. Collision between the people and the soldiers, because the people cried out Italy for ever. Firing on the people. Dead and wounded. Great agitation. Discontent. Foreigners leaving. Danger of pillage."

If a hogshead of cold water had been unexpectedly emptied over the heads of the two poor envoys they could not have been more scared. The confusion took away their breath. What refutation of their fair story about confidence, content, and harmony, could be more eloquent? The count quietly eyed the two unfortunate envoys with the malicious smile which sometimes plays around the lips of the great statesman, and disconcerts his adversaries. But he disdained to take any unfair advantage of his position. Perhaps some of your readers may fancy that the telegram had really arrived some hours before, and that the Count merely desired to have the innocent pleasure of producing a dramatic effect. If so, they fancy wrong and do the Count an injustice. But, of course, under the circumstances, the most intrepid diplomatist would have failed to convince the Count that he could seriously listen to a project of alliance with the King of Naples, while that kingdom is in such a state that no one can say who commands or who obeys, or what system will be in vogue two months hence, or whether the Government has any stability, or even the King himself continues to hold the crown.

Victor Emmanuel has been out shooting in the mountains for the last few days. A confidential messenger arrived here yesterday from Tuscany, with orders to deliver a letter of great consequence into the hands of the King wherever he might be. It is both mysterious and urgent, whatever the matter may be. Perhaps it refers to the Princess of Lorraine, to some conspiracy or another, but this is mere guess-work of mine. Count Cavour sent off yesterday to the King the Cavaliere V——, an ordnance officer, who was staying behind at Turin.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Count Cavour returned the visit of the Neapolitan envoys. It was the moment of the eclipse, but as the poor envoys have had so many eclipses on earth of late, they had no wish to behold the one in the sky. The people, however, were all intent on the phenomenon, so that the windows and streets were crowded, and smoked bits of glass were in almost every one's hand, but the weather was so unfavourable that only the end of the eclipse could be satisfactorily seen. For the sake of your astronomers, who wish for particulars from all quarters, I may add that ten-twelfths of the sun's disk were covered.

The Sicilian Colonel La Masa has arrived here from Palermo, sent by Garibaldi to request help for the Italian cause. As some one else can do his duties in Sicily, La Masa is enabled to serve her at a distance. His appearance is altogether so much in his favour, and his cause in itself so good, so well calculated to excite sympathy, that his success would be greater, perhaps, if some of Garibaldi's immediate retainers had not obtained from him power and honours of which they are scarcely worthy.

Twelve thousand volunteers, as appears by a certain Signor Crescini's register, have left for Sicily; about 5,000 more did not pass through his hands, but went from other places; and another body of them, four or five thousand strong, will leave before the 22nd inst. Either the efflux will cease soon altogether, or it will suddenly be renewed on a vast scale. The latter probability is very remote, provided the principle of non-intervention continues to be respected, as far as the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies is concerned. Would that it were also the case elsewhere, for the Pope, without foreign assistance, could never have systematically oppressed his subjects in the way that he has for such a long number of years.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—It appears from the recently published report of the Emigration Commissioners that the average price realised for "country lands" in Western Australia, as distinguished from "special" country, town, and suburban lands, was £1 16s. 3½d. per acre in 1859. The quantity of land held under pastoral and tillage leases had increased during the year from 4,965,046 to 5,242,486 acres. The total receipts on account of land revenue amounted to £9,866 17s. 9d., being £144 17s. 3d. less than in 1858. This slight decrease, it may be presumed, has arisen from the temporary cessation of purchases pending the settlement of the present Land Regulations. It also appears that during the year 1859 eight emigrant ships had arrived in the colony, conveying 52 cabin, 132 intermediate, and 645 steerage passengers.

GAME CERTIFICATES, &c.

A bill (as amended in committee and on re-commitment) to Repeal the Duties on Game Certificates to deal in Game, and to impose in lieu thereof Duties on Excise Licences and Certificates for like purposes.

Sec. 1. Assessed taxes on certificates to kill game in Great Britain, and to deal in game in England on provisions of acts relating thereto, and also the duties on game certificates in Ireland, repealed.

2. Duties granted on licences to kill game in Great Britain and to deal in game in England on certificates in Ireland, in lieu of duties repealed.

3. Duties granted to be Excise duties under the care of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

4. Licence to be taken out for taking or killing game in Great Britain. Penalty for neglect.

5. Exceptions and Exemptions.

6. Not to alter 11 and 12 Victoria, cc. 29 and 30, except that "Game Certificate" in said Acts, and also in 1 and 2 William 4, c. 32, shall be read as "Licence to kill Game."

7. Licences may be taken out on behalf of assessed servants acting as gamekeepers for persons having right to kill game, or under deputations from lords of manors.

8. On change of gamekeeper or revocation of deputation, licence may be continued to successor.

9. Such licences not available for acts done out of the limits of the manor or lands for which the parties are appointed gamekeepers.

10. Persons doing any act requiring a licence to kill game to produce same, on demand, or declare their names, places of residence, &c. Penalty for refusal.

11. Licence to be void if party be convicted of trespass under 1 and 2 W. 4, c. 32, s. 30.

12. Commissioners to publish lists of persons licensed to kill game.

13. Clause A.—Provisions of 1 and 2 W. 4, c. 32, and 2 and 3 Vict., c. 35, relating to licences to deal in game to be in force throughout the United Kingdom.

14. Persons licensed by the Justices to deal in game to pay for and obtain a license under this act.

15. Licences to deal in game under this act to be granted only to those who have obtained licences from the Justices. List of persons licensed to be kept for inspection.

16. By whom licences shall be granted, and form thereof. Duration and expiration of licenses.

17. 5 and 6 Vic., c. 81, relating to game certificates in Ireland to continue in force.

18. Licences and certificates to be available throughout the United Kingdom.

19. Act 7 and 8 Geo. IV., c. 49, repealed. Persons having licences in Ireland cannot kill game in England by paying the additional duty only.

THE LATE BILLS OF THE SESSION.—Amongst the bills of the present month have been the Larceny Law Amendment Bill, for abolishing the whipping of males above 14 for simple larceny; the Metropolis Hackney Carriages Bill, prohibiting the use of cabs, &c., for the conveyance of persons in infectious disease or of the dead, and enabling Unions to provide vehicles for the purpose; the Theatres and Publichouses Bill, for closing all publichouses and beershops in the metropolis between one and four a.m., and requiring a favourable certificate of the Lord Chamberlain, or of four justices, before a licence is granted for the sale of spirits, &c., in a theatre; the Maynooth College Bill, giving power to the Public Works Commissioners to advance money on the security of the future payments from the Consolidated Fund; the Anchors Bill, providing greater facilities for proving the strength of anchors used in merchant shipping, and compelling ships conveying passengers or troops to use anchors which have been subjected to proof; the Rifle Volunteer Corps Bill, giving facilities for obtaining practice ground; and the bill to continue the Irish Peace Preservation Act for two years.

WILLS.—General Sir D. Leighton, K.C.B.—The will and codicil of General Sir David Leighton, of Bafford House, Charlton Kings, Gloucester, were proved in the principal registry of the Court of Probate, on the 27th of June, by Lady Leighton, his relict, Edmund Thomas Leighton, Esq., his son, and Claudius Buchanan Ker, M.D., the acting executors. The personalty in England was sworn under £45,000. Sir David has bequeathed to his relict, in addition to the sum of 40,000 rupees under her marriage settlement, a life interest in a further sum of £20,000, and an immediate legacy of £500.—Lady George Beresford—Letters of administration, with the will and codicil annexed thereto, of the estate and effects of the late Right Hon. Lady Harriet Beresford, relict of the late Lord George Thomas Beresford, G.C.H., son of the first Marquis of Waterford, were granted by the London Court of Probate to her daughter, Elizabeth Harriet Georgiana Eden, the wife of Henry Eden, Esq. The executors of her will—Miss S. E. Schultz, her sister, and Edward Lawford, Esq.—renounced probate of the will.—Sir W. Domville Bart.—The will and codicil of Sir William Domville, Bart., of Southfield Lodge, Eastbourne, Sussex, who died on the 31st of May, at the age of eighty-six, were proved in London by his son, Sir James Graham Domville, Bart., the sole executor. The personalty was sworn under £30,000. He bequeathed to his wife all his furniture, plate, china, his Royal Exchange Stock, his Bank Stock, and an immediate sum of £200.—*Illustrated News.*

LORD PALMERSTON'S POSITION.

The Cabinet is shaken—its members possess neither confidence from without nor harmony within. But the Cabinet is one that will die hard. Its discordant members will do anything rather than part company. Gladstone and Milner Gibson are enraged at the Premier—they have been humiliated by him in the face of Parliament and the country; but they cling to office with a tenacity that is contemptible. And the Premier—strange as it would appear in ordinary circumstances—is willing, nay extremely desirous, that the malcontents should continue on the Ministerial bench. Lord Palmerston and his Chancellor of the Exchequer agree solely on this one point, that there should be no split in the Cabinet. We shall explain the reason for this very exceptional conduct. Indeed Mr. Bright's speech on the Privilege question ought to suggest the explanation. The whole tenor of that speech was influenced by an eager desire to keep Mr. Gladstone in office—a sufficient proof that the Radicals hope to gain more by keeping their two men in the Cabinet than they could accomplish by their natural strength. Lord Palmerston and Mr. Bright desire the same thing, though the motives of each are as different as the political parties and traditions which they represent. Any split in the present Coalition Ministry would at once hand over the supreme power to the Conservative party. A split must come and will come; but it will be fatal both to the Whigs and to the Radicals. The Radical party indeed would increase its numbers and reputation, and by the accession of Mr. Gladstone would thereafter possess two of the most eloquent speakers, though unsafe and absurd politicians, in the House. But the Whigs, as an independent party, would become extinct. Some would unite with the Radicals, others with the Conservatives; and the knot of official men who might still attempt to stand for themselves would occupy a similar position to that once held by the Peelite section, and would ere long undergo a similar fate. The Whigs, therefore, have a good reason for propitiating their Radical allies; and the necessity of the alliance to the democrats is equally obvious. For this fact is indisputable—the Conservative party already number nearly one-half of the members of the Commons, and in the country the reaction in favour of that party is unmistakeable. Therefore the moment any rupture takes place between the Whig and Radical sections of the Coalition, the old Whigs—already stanch Conservatives at heart—would to a man unite themselves with the present Opposition, forming a Constitutional party of overwhelming strength both as regards numbers and ability. The result would be the total defeat of the Radical policy, and the exhibition of their powerlessness when forced to rely upon their own strength. A contemptible faction, they have hitherto influenced the policy and legislation of the country solely through their alliance with the equally unscrupulous leaders of the Whigs. And all the efforts of Messrs. Bright and Gladstone on the one hand, and of Lords Palmerston and Russell on the other, are directed to stave off the rupture which is inevitable, and which the growth of Conservatism is rapidly hastening.

Lord Palmerston has borrowed a leaf out of the book of his august ally at the Tuileries. He applies in the free Government of England the policy which the Emperor has found so efficacious in the commonwealth of Europe. Just as Napoleon avails himself by turns of all parties and of all principles, so Lord Palmerston makes good his position by resting alternately upon the Radicals and upon the Conservatives. If he thinks he can snatch a victory over the Conservatives, he supports the policy of Manchester; if he finds—as of late he has often found—that Conservatism is too strong for him, he abandons the measures of which the Radicals are enamoured. Precisely in the same way—as we have repeatedly shown—does he practise a double-faced policy towards Ireland. The language of himself, his adherents, and his newspaper in England is always Protestant, and the Pope and the Irish priests are denounced in strong terms. But over in the "Emerald Isle" his policy presents another face. None but Papists are admitted to places under the Government—all the public offices are being rapidly filled with them; it is even a recommendation for them to have attended demonstration meetings, eulogised priestly disloyalty, or countenanced the enlistment for the army of the Pope.

In this way Lord Palmerston pursues his course—Radical and Conservative by turns in England, and Romish in Ireland, at the very time he assumes to be Protestant here. It is thus that he keeps together the Coalition Ministry, as the only barrier against the disruption of the Whig party, and their absorption into the two other parties in the State. This adroit and unscrupulous game, however, cannot be protracted much longer. Mr. Gladstone and the Radical chiefs are famous eaters of their own words, and, despite their clamorous and blustering denunciation, it is impossible to assign any time when *they* would draw off from the Ministry in which they are only too well satisfied to be represented. But the increasing power of the Conservative party is an awkward a thing to deal with. The opposite sections of the Coalition, however self-denying in their obstinate official unity, must part asunder under the growing pressure from without. The Premier and his Whig friends cannot oppose themselves to the Conservative feeling of the country; and the day is not distant when they must either side openly with the policy of the Opposition, or be thoroughly defeated if they adopt the measures of the Radicals. In either case the result will be a transference of power to the Conservative party. And the only question to be considered in regard to the once powerful Whig party is, how many of them will turn Radicals and shiver in disagreeable company on the Opposition benches, and how many will join the triumphant Conservatives. Their best and most honoured men, we doubt not, will take the latter course, and they will be gladly received as members of the great Constitutional party of the future.—*Press.*

PREPARATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW.

A visiter to the Corn Exchange in its normal state would hardly recognise it in its altered condition. The arrangements for the great National Show are rapidly progressing, and some departments are complete. Along the sides of the interior, and running through the centre of the entire area, pens and sheds solidly constructed have been erected for the reception of the different classes of animals intended for exhibition. The sheds for horses are being built outside the building. Between each shed there will be intervals of 20 feet in width, so as to give every facility for the inspection of cattle, &c. The sheds will be decorated with flags, and the columns painted different colours. The names of the exhibitors will be painted in brilliant colours at their respective compartments. An immense number of the agricultural implements intended for the exhibition have arrived, and more are expected. A description of the number, their variety and construction, would, even in a most superficial manner, require the examination of days, and would fill the pages of a respectable octavo. A general idea may be formed of their number from the fact that they cover an area of 25,000 superficial feet.

The principal English exhibitors are Richmond and Chandler, Manchester; Ransom and Sims, Ipswich; Barrett and Exhall, Reading; Howard, Bedford; Garrett and Son, Leiston, Saxmundham, Suffolk. A steam machine has just arrived from the latter firm, which is of a very curious and complicated nature. It is so constructed that it will thresh, winnow, finish off the corn, and finally deposit it in sacks ready for market.

Among the principal Irish exhibitors are Musgrave, Brothers, Cork; Messrs. Perrott, Cork; M'Kenzie, Cork; Graham, Dublin; Kernan and Sons, Dublin; Murphy, Cork the latter will exhibit some field gates of an improved construction; Grey, Belfast; Sheckleton, Iron Works, Dundalk; Pierson, Dublin. Among the chief exhibitors from Scotland are Grey and Co., Uddington; Robert Law, Glasgow; Kemp, Murray, and Nicholson, Dunlop, harness maker, &c. The implements to be exhibited consist of steam ploughs, scarifiers, subsoil ploughs, harrows, reaping machines, threshing do. by hand steam, and horse-power, sowing and mowing machines by broadcast and drill; field gates, wire fences, corrugated iron roofs, portable gas apparatus, field rollers, land presses, grubbers, saw benches, saw tables, portable iron piggeries, stable fittings of the newest construction, collections of portable manure, cattle troughs of fire clay and wrought iron. The Messrs. Perrott will also exhibit a small threshing machine, well adapted to small occupiers, as it combines the two great *desiderata* of efficiency and economy. They will also exhibit some ornamental garden chairs, which will be shown in various places for the convenience of visiters. A great number of implements still remain unpacked, but all will be in readiness and deposited in their proper places on Tuesday next. There are 69 exhibitors in all, English, Scotch, and Irish. Fowler's steam plough is certain to excite a great deal of interest. It is not a novelty in Ireland, having been about two years since introduced in working slob land, near Lough Swilly, but it will encounter formidable competition from Smith's steam cultivator, improved by Howard. The entire of the water works connected with the Exhibition have been completed. The five fountains are finished, three of which are now playing—and there will be a separate supply of water for the horse stalls. The preparations to convert the great hall of the Corn Exchange into a banqueting room are proceeding with great rapidity. There are to be two principal tables, and at right angles to them, arranged in parallel rows, nine tables calculated to accommodate over five hundred persons—two feet six inches being assigned to each individual occupying the head table, and two feet to the others. The seats will be backed and numbered, and over the festive scene will be suspended white and amber awnings, relieved by marone hangings, and the columns will be festooned by evergreens, amidst which will be interspersed banners bearing appropriate inscriptions, symbols, names of cities where exhibitions were held; while from the ceiling will depend three large gasaliers, and over the central table will blaze forth a coronal of gas jets of surpassing lustre. The arrangements are carried out with exquisite taste and judgment by Mr. Roberts; and it is only fair to add that Mr. Corrigan, clerk of show yards, is labouring with unceasing energy in the arduous department committed to his care. Excursion tickets will be given on and after this day, and will be available up to the following Saturday; and by the arrangements in course of being made, the inhabitants of Waterford, Limerick, Tralee, &c., will also, we understand, be allowed an opportunity of visiting the show at reduced rates. Special trains will also run on the Cork and Bandon line for the accommodation of those wishing to return home after the dinner, and the closing of the show on Thursday evening; and a special third class train will leave Bandon on Friday morning at a quarter to eleven—return tickets available for the 7 p.m., special train. We have been informed that several landed proprietors and principal employers in the city have liberally intimated their intention to present their tenants with tickets for the show on Friday next, when the price of admission will be reduced to sixpence. The "note of preparation" is resounding everywhere in the hotels and lodging-houses, and painting, white-washing, and scrubbing are actively going forward. A very large influx of visiters of all ranks is confidently expected.—*Cork Reporter.*

CORK CATTLE SHOW.—This show is expected to be our best. Those who desire to see animals in the primest condition and of the rarest breeds, implements of the most ingenious and admirable construction, and to get an idea of how the great process of feeding the human family is carried on, ought to pay it a visit. The sight will be worth seeing. There will be gratification for the eye and for the mind, and there will be the satisfaction of contributing in some slight degree towards the heavy cost at which this—at once distinction and advantage—for our city and our county is procured, for, large as were the subscriptions, they are not equal to the expense. With all who can spare time it should be a point to be present, and to encourage by their countenance an exhibition intended to assist in directing the industry and promoting the prosperity of their country. In other counties, as was stated in a former *Constitution*, the landlords have on such occasions sent in their tenantry, who have thus had opportunities of acquiring information that would be useful to them, and of witnessing results which would convince them of what may be done by labour judiciously and perseveringly employed. The large establishments, too—brewing, distilling, and manufacturing—have done the same, and the exhibition of implements, the means by which they were worked and the ways in which they operate, have not been lost on the observant eye of many an humble but interested spectator. The last day (Friday) has been appointed for their accommodation here, and as the price of admittance on that day is only 6d., it is hoped that landlords and employers will profit by it to recommend the attendance of their tenants, their labourers, and their workmen.—*Cork Constitution.*

NEWTOWNARDS UNION AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Saturday last, the first exhibition of stock, &c., in connexion with this newly-formed Agricultural Association, was held in the town of Newtownards. The prizes offered were liberal, the entries numerous, and the stock shown of a very superior description. Most of the animals in the different classes were equal to those sent in to the annual show of the North-East Association in Belfast. The quantity and quality of butter exhibited was fully equal to that at the Belfast show. The exhibition took place in a field off Comber-street, kindly granted for the occasion by the lord of the soil—the Marquis of Londonderry—whose agent, John Andrews, Esq., J.P., made every exertion, in union with the stewards of the show, in having the arrangements properly carried out. The excellent band of the North Down Rifles was in attendance, and performed during the day some good pieces of music in a superior style. The attendance of the farmers of the surrounding district, with their wives and daughters, was very large, and they all seemed to take great pleasure in the show, and to feel that it was for the advancement of their interests. The following are the names of the gentlemen who acted as

STEWARDS AND JUDGES.

Stewards—Messrs. Kennedy, Saunderson, Dickson, Taylor, Robinson, and M'Cutcheon.

Judges of Short-horned, Pigs, and Butter—Mr. Alexander Robb, Dundonald; Mr. Thomas Gracey, Portaferry; and Mr. Gilbert, Portaferry.

Judges of Ayrshires, cross-breeds, and horses—Mr. James Robb, County Clare; Mr. Alex. Dick, Malone; Mr. Burns, Holywood House; and Mr. D. Dunlop, Belfast.

The examination of the stock, butter, &c., commenced about one o'clock, and the judges, having come to their decisions after a close and careful inspection, returned the following as their

LIST OF PRIZES—AMATEURS' CLASS.

Medals awarded by the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society—Best bull within the district, under five years of age, a thorough-bred animal, a medal—Marquis of Londonderry's short horn bull Falstaff, eighteen months old. Commended—Marquis of Londonderry's Ayrshire bull Samuel, three and a half years old. Commended—Lord Dufferin and Clandeboye—shorthorn bull Villikens; two years and two months.

Best cow, in calf or in milk, a medal—Marquis of Londonderry's short horn cow, five years. Commended—Marquis of Londonderry's Ayrshire cow, four years.

Best heifer, in calf or in milk, not exceeding three years of age, a medal—J. B. Houston, Esq., Orangefield; Ayrshire cow, two years.

Best yearling heifer, a medal, J. B. Houston, Esq., Orangefield; Ayrshire heifer, one year.

Best boar, not less than six, and under twenty-four months, a medal—S. D. Crommelin, Esq., Carrowdore Castle; a Berkshire boar, eighteen months.

FARMERS' CLASS.

CLASS A.—SHORT-HORNED BULLS.

Section I.—Best bull, 3 years old and upwards, 2 sovs.; Robert Robinson, Ballygrainy; short-horn roan bull, Musician the Second, three years old. 2nd, 1 sov.—J. & W. Brown, Ballylimp; short-horn bull, three years.

Section II.—Best bull, two years old, 2 sovs. F. Campbell, Cottown; short-horn bull Geordie, two years old. 2nd, 1 sov.—James Patton, Hogstown; short-horn bull, two years old. 3rd, half-a-sov.—William Finlay, Ballywitticock; short-horn bull, 18 months.

Section III.—Best year-old bull, 2 sovs.—William Warnock, Ballywhisken; short-horn, one year. 2nd, 1 sov.—James Gelston, Ballysallagh; short-horn, one year. 3rd, half-a-sov.—Francis Stewart, Balloo; one year.

Section IV.—Best cow, in calf or in milk, three years old and upwards, 2 sovs.—James Gelston, Ballysallagh; six years old. 2nd, 1 sov.—Chas. Hastings, Ballyfrench; Daisy, eight years old. 3rd, 15s.—John Baird, Granshaw, six years old.

Section VI.—Best year old heifer, 1 sov.—Francis Stewart Balloo. 2nd, fifteen shillings—John Baird, Granshaw.

CLASS B.—AYRSHIRES.

Section I.—Best three years old and upwards, 2 sovs.—James M'Cracken, Ballyrickard; Ayrshire bull, three years old (imported from Ayrshire). 2nd, 1 sov.—James M'Cance, Killinaterney; bull Spottie, three years.

Section II.—Best two years old, 2 sovs.—J. M. Johnstone, Ballyhaft; Ayrshire bull Tommy.

Section III.—Best year old, 2 sovs.—Alexander Dickson and Sons; Ayrshire bull Thistle (out of an imported cow) 2nd, 1 sov.—William Patton, Newtownards; Ayrshire bull.

Section IV.—Best cow, three years and upwards, in calf or having had a calf this year, 2 sovs.—Alexander Dickson and Sons, Newtownards; Rosebud, six years old. 2nd, 1 sov.—William Patton, Newtownards; five years old. 3rd, half-a-sov.—James Gelston, Ballysallagh; three years. Commended—James M'Cracken, Ballyrickard; three years old.

Section V.—Best two-year-old heifer, 1 sov.—Robert Kennedy, Greengraves; Ayrshire heifer, two years. 2nd, 15s. Rev. Mr. Pooler, Greyabbey; Ayrshire heifer Nelly, two years.

CLASS C.

Section I.—Best cross-bred cow, three years and upwards, in calf, or having had a calf this year, 30s. Thomas Strean, Newtownards; cross-bred cow, Strawberry, aged. 2nd, 15s.—James M'Cracken, Ballyrickard; cross-bred cow, aged; 3rd, 10s.—William Hill, Newtownards; cross-bred cow, aged. Commended—William Gaw, Gregstown; cross-bred cow, Spottie, six years old.

Section II.—Best two years old heifer, 1 sov.—Francis Stewart, Balloo; cross-bred, two years old. 2nd, 15s.—Alexander M'Cracken, Ballyhenry; cross-bred heifer, two years old. 3rd, 10s. Fergus Campbell, Cottown; cross-bred heifer, two years old.

Section III.—Best year old, 15s.—John Taylor, Newtownards; cross-bred heifer, one year old. 2nd, 10s.—William Finlay, Ballywitticock; cross-bred heifer, one year old. Commended—John Baird, Granshaw; cross-bred heifer, one year old.

CLASS D.

Section I.—Best horse, sire, for agricultural purposes, 30s. —Robert Finlay, Ballysallagh; Young Glenelg, four years old. 2nd, 1 sov.—Charles Hastings, Ballyfrench; Prince Charley, aged. Commended—Isaac Finlay, Newtownards; Albert, aged.

Section II.—Best mare, for agricultural purposes, with foal at foot, 30s.—William M'Kee, Ballygilbert; mare and foal. 2nd, 1 sov.—Andrew Finlay, Ballymullan; mare and foal.

Section III.—Best horse or sire for general purposes, 30s. —Charles Coffee, Balleyasboro'; Glenelg, four years old. 2nd 1 sov.—Robert Boyle, White Church; Black Prince, five years.

Section IV.—Best mare, with foal at foot, for general purposes, 30s.—Michael Gibson, Tollinagee; mare and foal. 2nd, 1 sov.—William Gray, Ballysallagh; mare and foal, six years. Commended—James M'Cracken, Ballyrickard; mare and foal.

CLASS F.

Section II.—Best sow in pig, or having had pigs this year, 1 sov.—Joseph Dunn, Ballylisbreden; white sow, with young. 2nd, 15s.—Robert Finlay, Ballysallagh; white sow with young eighteen months old. 3rd, 10s.—Robert Robinson, Ballygrainey; white sow, with young. 4th, 5s.—Patrick Robinson, Ballygrainey; white sow, with young.

CLASS G.

Section I.—Best boar, coloured, 1 sov.—William Boal, Newtownards; English black boar, five months old.

Section II.—Best sow, coloured, in pig, or having had pigs this year, 1 sov.—Hugh Dickson, Glen Mills; coloured sow and pigs. 2nd, 15s.—Henry Dickson, Gregstown; coloured sow, with pig. 3rd, 10s.—Henry Dickson, Gregstown; coloured sow, with pig. 4th, 5s.—Henry Dickson, Gregstown; black sow, with pig.

CLASS H.

Best crock or firkin of butter, not less than 30lbs., for the English market, 1 sov.—Robert Finlay, Ballysallagh. 2nd 10s.—William Warnock, Ballywhisker. 3rd, 5s.—James Gelston, Ballysallagh.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEDALS.

Best bull in the yard, in farmers' class, a medal—Mr. Robert Robinson, Ballygrainy, short-horn roan bull Musician the Second.

Best cow in the yard, in farmers' class, a medal—Mr. Thomas Strean, Newtownards, cross-bred cow, Strawberry.

NEWTOWNARDS SOCIETY'S MEDALS.

Best bull in the yard, in farmers' class, a medal—Mr. Robert Robinson's Musician the Second.

Best cow in the yard, in farmers' class, a medal—Mr. Thomas Strean's Strawberry.

At half-past three o'clock the committee, stewards, and judges dined together in the Londonderry Arms Hotel (Mr. Saunderson's), when Mr. Kennedy, steward to the Marquis of Londonderry, occupied the chair, and Mr. Saunderson the vice-chair. An excellent dinner was served up in that superior style for which the establishment is remarkable. Grace was said and thanks returned by the chairman. Several toasts having been drunk and responded to, the company separated.—"Belfast News Letter."

OPEN-AIR SERVICES.—On Sunday last several open-air services were held in Belfast and its vicinity. At four o'clock the Rev. Wm. Craig, Primitive Wesleyan Methodist minister, preached at the Custom-house steps to a large congregation. At about the same hour the Rev. John Armstrong, a superannuated Wesleyan Methodist minister, come to reside in Belfast, preached to a large and attentive audience in the neighbourhood of Ewart's-row. At six o'clock the Rev. B. Turnock, Methodist New Connexion minister, addressed a very large congregation in Great George's-street. The Rev. J. Stroud and Rev. J. Brock, Primitive Methodist ministers, the Rev. G. Cron, Evangelical Union Church; and other ministers, also preached out of doors. Several of the town missionaries of the Presbyterian Church also occupied positions in the open air; as also the town missionaries of the Independent Church. The greatest order prevailed at these numerous services.

INQUIRY AT THE BELFAST WORKHOUSE.—Saturday last, Captain Robinson, P.L.I., opened an investigation in the board-room of the workhouse into the matter connected with the alleged defalcations in the rates of the union. The proceedings were conducted in private.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

ASSIZES INTELLIGENCE.

KILDARE—MONDAY, JULY 23.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

The commission was opened here to-day, shortly after 10 a.m., by Mr. Justice Keogh, when the following Grand Jury was sworn:—

Baron de Robeck, the Marquis of Kildare, Sir Gerald Aylmer, Bart.; Robert H. Burroughs, Richard Mansfield, P. P. O'Kelly, Patrick Sweetman, Edward Kane, R. M. O'Farrall, C. R. Roberts, Francis M'Donnell, J. E. Medlicott, Christopher Rynd, Benjamin Lefroy, Sir J. C. Hort, Bart; Charles V. Colthurst, Richard W. Hartley, T. C. French, Eyre Powell, H. E. Moore, L. M. Lynch, and Archbold Esqrs.

His Lordship, in addressing them, said he was glad to be able to congratulate them on the state of the criminal calendar. There were in all but eight cases for trial, none of them of any particular magnitude. He was informed by the efficient Crown Solicitor for this county that in his recollection there never had been so light a calendar. Two of these cases only belonged to the county, properly speaking, and six were from the camp. He did not say this for the purpose of throwing blame on the military authorities, as he thought it was very creditable that when there were such a number as 14,000 men assembled there should be so little crime.

His Lordship then proceeded to fiat the presentments, and to try the bills found by the grand jury.

The Queen v. Thomond.

In this case the prisoner was indicted for assaulting the sub-sheriff of the county, in refusing to allow him to arrest an officer against whom he had a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum.*

The accused, who was out on bail, on being put forward, said he had been advised to plead guilty, and he would do so accordingly.

Mr. Griffith, for the Crown, said it was only for the purpose of trying the legal question that the prisoner had been arranged. The sub-sheriff had gone to the camp, and the prisoner, being on sentry, had refused to allow his admission. The sub-sheriff had stated his duty and office, and the prisoner said he had orders to allow no person to pass through the camp, and, on the sub-sheriff insisting, the prisoner took him to the provost-marshal until his colonel was communicated with. When the commanding officer came he directed the sub-sheriff to be released and gave him a pass. It appears that the prisoner acted with perfect courtesy and propriety in the matter.

Judge Keogh—I have read the informations in this case, and it appears to me that the prisoner, if there has been any offence, is the least culpable. I do not like to see a man with so many medals on his breast standing in the dock. It is not alleged that he used any discourtesy to the sub-sheriff; he had got his orders and he was bound to obey them. Any person who expects me to say that the civil power is to override military regulations, will be disappointed. I will not, especially in a case of this kind, hold the prisoner responsible for obeying his orders. What is the meaning of passing a Mutiny Act every year, if its provisions are not to be considered part of the law of the land. The prisoner leaves that place without the slightest imputation on his character. I hope what I say will be conveyed to his commanding officers and that his appearing here will not interfere with his just promotion. How is a sentry to know whether the person who presents himself be the sub-sheriff? if the sheriff goes to the commanding officer, I am sure he will get every opportunity of going through the camp, to discharge his duty. If the sentry violated his orders by allowing an unauthorised person to pass, he would be liable to be punished. I never will hold that a man is to be amenable to the common law for doing that which he is under another law bound to do.

The prisoner was then discharged.

There were not any of the cases tried of public interest, except two cases of felonious attacks upon women, unfit for publication.

After finishing the criminal business, his Lordship tried the following record:—

Wren v. O'Reilly.

This was an action of trespass for heaping stones on the plaintiff's close.

Mr. M'Kenna, in the absence of Mr. Ball, Q.C., stated the case. It appeared that plaintiff and defendant claimed under a common title from a person named Earle. By some mistake in the description of the premises demised by the second lease, under which defendant claimed, the plaintiff's portion was described as well as the portion intended to be demised. This mistake, however, could give defendant no rights which would prejudice the plaintiff's prior lease.

Mr. Battersby, Q.C., and Mr. Ralph for the defendant, contended that the plaintiff had not such an actual occupation of the lane in question as would enable him to maintain the action. It was also shown by defendant's witness, that no substantial injury had been done to the plaintiff's wall.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for £40 damages, and costs.

Mr. Ball asked his lordship to certify that title was in question, as it would be necessary to enable plaintiff to tax full costs.

His Lordship said he would certify.

Counsel for plaintiff—Mr. Ball, Q.C.; and Mr. P. J. M'Kenna. Attorney—Mr. D. O'Callaghan.

Counsel for defendant—Mr. Battersby, Q.C.; and Mr. Charlton Ralph. Attorney—Mr. Hughes.

RECORD COURT.

Littlewood v. Alford.

Chief Justice Lefroy sat at 11 o'clock a.m., and proceeded to try records, of which there were 13 listed.

This was an action for the use and occupation of houses in Townsend-street, for which plaintiff claimed £45 18s. 6d. The defence relied on was that defendant had been evicted from a portion of the premises by the plaintiff, and that the defendant, therefore, was not now liable for the rent, as all the premises had been held under one entire contract. Other premises adjoining them had been held by the defendant, and taken possession of by plaintiff, and it was on this occasion that it was alleged that the eviction took place.

Several witnesses were examined on both sides, and the evidence given for the plaintiff showed that he was most particular when taking possession in not taking any part of these premises, though they extended into some of the houses built upon the other premises.

Verdict for the plaintiff.

Counsel for plaintiff—Messrs. Ball, Q.C., and R. W. Gamble. Counsel for defendant—Messrs. Battersby, Q.C., Edward Levinge, and Pallas.

FERMANAGH—ENNISKILLEN, FRIDAY, JULY 20.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

The following gentlemen were this day sworn to discharge the fiscal business of the county before Edward Maguire, Esq., High-Sheriff:—

Mervyn Archdall, Esq., M.P.; Hon. Henry A. Cole, M.P.; John Grey Vesey Porter, William Archdall, F. W. Barton, J. C. Bloomfield, Francis J. Graham, Arthur Cole, John Collum, Paul Dane, Robert Archdall, Richard Hall, Edward Irvine, John Brady, Arthur J. Armstrong, Alexander Nixon, John Crozier, George Wood, John P. Hamilton, Henry Echlin, Matthew Henry Sankey, James Benison, and Edward Atthill, Esqrs.

MONDAY, JULY 23.

At two o'clock to-day, Chief Justice Monahan and Baron Hughes, accompanied by the High Sheriff, arrived in Enniskillen. At three o'clock, Chief Justice Monahan entered the Crown Court, when the commission was read by Mr. Smart, Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

The Chief Justice then addressed the grand jury. He observed that he was happy to congratulate the grand jury on the very light state of the calendar before them, and that at a time when very serious crimes were undergoing investigation in neighbouring counties. If he were to judge of crime in the county by the calendar, it was slight indeed; but on making inquiries, a few days ago, he was sorry to find that though the letter of the law had not, in certain cases, been violated, the spirit of it had not been regarded, and that in a way which was very discreditable to the county. He alluded to the desecration of houses of God by the erection of party flags and emblems, by which no possible good could be gained, but that of unavailing insult to their fellow-subjects. He had indulged the hope that the period had arrived when the common sense of the people, if no higher feeling, would have put a stop to such displays, and he trusted that the influence of the gentlemen he addressed would be used to discountenance these displays.

The Foreman said, it was not for him to question the observations of the learned judge; but, on behalf of the Protestants of Fermanagh, he begged to assure his lordship that they intended no insult to the Roman Catholics by the commemoration of the events alluded to.

Chief Justice Monahan said that though the parties alluded to intended no insult, yet, if the result was to provoke ill-will, he thought that common sense would suggest that such practices should be discontinued. For himself, he would consider these displays as no insult whatever.

Mr. D'Arcy put some questions to the court as to the manner of appointing high sheriffs?

The Court said the responsibility rested with the judges alone.

Mr. Bloomfield said he felt sure that, in appointing Mr. Maguire, last year, Chief Baron Pigot did so with a view to stopping the proceedings at the parish church.

The Foreman was very sorry to hear Mr. Bloomfield make such observations with respect to the Chief Baron.

ANTRIM—BELFAST, MONDAY, JULY 23.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

RECORD COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Ball and a Common Jury.)

Robert Newton v. Thomas Duff.

This was an action brought for the diversion of a water course. The plaintiff and defendant were both mill owners, and resided near Coagh, in the county of Tyrone. Their mills were supplied with water from Ballinderry river. In the pleadings it was alleged that a common millrace from that river supplied both mills, and that the defendant, in making alterations in his mill and machinery, had drawn off a larger quantity of water than he ought, and that thereby the water was carried away from the plaintiff's mill, which was further down on the same millrace. When the case was gone into, it appeared that the defendant had grounds of complaint against the plaintiff for not assisting to repair the race, which was common property, and for not deepening that portion of it which lay between his mill and that of the defendant's, and by which the water was forced back on defendant's mill. The matters in dispute were, by consent of the parties, referred to the decision of two engineers, with liberty to call in a third; and that they should have power to determine the quantity of water each party should receive, according to their respective rights.

Counsel for plaintiff—Messrs. Andrews, Q.C.; Joy, Q.C.; and Twigg. Agents—Messrs. Newton and Armstrong.

Counsel for defendant—Messrs. Ferguson and Hamill. Agent—Mr. John Rea.

A special jury was then sworn for the trial of

Charles O'Hara v. George H. Stephenson.

This was an action, brought by the plaintiff against his neighbour, the defendant, who is a medical doctor, to try the right of way through a certain lane leading to the public road from Lough Neagh to Templepatrick, across which the defendant had placed certain gates with pillars, and had removed the fences along each side of the way, and had also removed a certain bridge or pipe which it crossed.

The defendant denied the right of way, and also the various trespasses alleged.

The case was still at hearing when this despatch closed.

CROWN COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and a Special Jury.)

Assignees of Joseph Abbott v. Charles H. Lemon.

This was an action of trover, brought to recover certain goods and chattels, household furniture, and farming stock, alleged to have been the property of the bankrupt previous to his bankruptcy, and the property of the plaintiff since the bankruptcy. The defendant, it was also alleged, had converted them to his own use; the defendant denied both the conversion of the goods, and that they were the property of the plaintiff. The action was brought at the instigation of the creditors, and by the direction of the judge of the bankrupt court. The bankrupt had been a ropemaker, carrying on business in Belfast, but resided at Knockcorrig, between Belfast and Carrickfergus; the Messrs. Lemon, of Liverpool, shipowners and merchants, are his brothers-in-law. The creditors were dissatisfied with the bankrupt for giving a bond and warrant of attorney to the Messrs. Lemon, on the 9th January, 1860, for the penal sum of £2,000, and for giving also to them a bill of sale of all his household furniture and chattels on the 21st of the same month. He had offered to his brothers-in-law, also, the means of obtaining a statutable mortgage on the house and lands of Knockcorrig; he had refused to assign his estate for the benefit of his creditors, or to sign a declaration of insolvency, so as to level Messrs. Lemon's bond and warrant to the rank of ordinary creditors. The bankrupt admitted the giving the bond voluntarily, and justified the preference by reference to a promise which he had made in October, 1859, to his brother-in-law, on the faith of which he obtained the loan of £750. The alleged consideration for the bill of sale was £350. The Messrs. Lemon had sold their interest in the bankrupt's premises to the defendant. The case has occupied the entire time since the sitting of the court, and is still at hearing.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Joy, Q.C.; Ferguson, Q.C.; and Dix.

Counsel for defendant—Messrs. Andrews, Q.C.; Kernan, Q.C.; and Crawford.

CORK—MONDAY, JULY 23.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Hayes, and the Hon. Mr. Baron Fitzgerald, arrived here this morning from Tralee.

COUNTY CROWN COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Hayes.)

The Commission was opened at one o'clock with the usual formalities, when the grand jury, whose names have already been published, were re-sworn, for the discharge of criminal business.

His Lordship then addressed the grand jury to the following effect:—Mr. Foreman, and gentlemen of the grand jury of the county of Cork, I feel extreme pleasure in saying that the county of Cork presents no exception to the other counties on this circuit, for the calendar shows its peaceable state. The cases are certainly few in number, considering the extent of the county. Of the 31 cases, 6 are on bail; two-thirds of those not on bail, in for crimes against the person; the remainder for crimes against property. Since I came to town my attention has been drawn to an institution lately established here, namely—a reformatory for persons of the Roman Catholic religion. You all know the great objects for which these places have been established. The peace and good order of your county will much depend on the mode in which it is worked. I will, therefore, implore of you to give this institution your closest care and supervision. As to your duties with reference to the bills which will go before you, I need hardly tell gentlemen of your experience how to act in that respect.

The Grand Jury having retired, his lordship proceeded to fiat the presentments.

LIMERICK—MONDAY, JULY 23.

CITY CROWN COURT.

(Before Mr. Baron Fitzgerald.)

The city grand jury having been re-sworn, his lordship, in a few words, congratulated them on the fact of there being but four cases, in which bills would be sent up to them, and that none of them were cases of a very serious nature.

His Lordship then proceeded to hear civil bill appeals, of which there are about 25 for hearing.

GALWAY—MONDAY, JULY 23.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

The grand jury for the county was this day sworn in before M. J. Cheevers, Esq., High-Sheriff, by Edward J. O'Neil, Esq., Deputy-clerk of the Crown; and shortly afterwards that for the town was empannelled before G. Morris, Esq., High-Sheriff. Those on the county grand jury were:—

Hon G S Gough, foreman; Hon M French, Sir T N Redington, M J Blake, R Bodkin, A W Blake, Theo. Blake, W P Lambert, C Lynch, T J Bodkin, J Eyre, J W H Lambert, T Seymour, J G Galbraith, J Roche, J S Kirwan, J Daly, J C Kenny, P Blake, R L Athy, J Martin, W Lambert, and Captain O'Hara.

Town Grand Jury:—J W Lynch, foreman; Captain O'Hara, A O'Flaherty, Captain F B Foster, B O'Flaherty, E C Burke, T Blake, A Rush, E E Maunsell, T Redington, W G Murray, R N Somerville, J Campbell, J F Blake, M Ryan, J Comins, T Kyne, J Grealy, J Davis, J S Barrett, R Sloper, H Townsend, and Patrick Grealy.

MAYO—CASTLEBAR, SATURDAY, JULY 21.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

CROWN COURT.

Mr. Serjeant Howley and Judge Lynch took their seat on the bench this morning, and proceeded to try the Admiralty case.

The Queen v. John Cane, Edward Lavelle, and Charles Tighe.

Mr. Armstrong opened this case, by stating that the prisoners at the bar were indicted for an offence called "piracy," which offence, he was glad to say, was very uncommon in this country. He then proceeded to detail the facts which are given in evidence below.

Heinrich M Bacher was then examined—He stated that he was a Dutchman, master of a ship called the Noah, which was plying between Plymouth and Donegal, in the month of May last, laden with Indian corn; on the 7th of that month they had to put into Blacksod Bay, from the calmness of the weather—lay there till the 9th, and on the evening of the 9th, as he (the captain) was proceeding on board, he saw a lot of boats, fifteen in number, around the ship, containing about 150 persons; he asked them what they wanted; they said they were hungry, and that they should get the Indian meal; they forced themselves on deck, and, having cut the hatches, they filled tubs, sacks, &c., with the corn, and bore it off; they also took away ropes, irons, &c.; when they had about 35 cwt. taken they saw a brig coming towards the ship, and they made away. The witness fully identified Edward Lavelle.

Cross-examined by Mr. Buchanan—You appear to be afraid of the counsel for the Crown.

Witness—I am not afraid; but I am a stranger here, and I always heard that the Irish were very hospitable, and would give us the same protection as England—a land known over all the world.

William Gibbons, a pilot who was on board when the occurrence took place, corroborated the captain's evidence, and identified Lavelle; his son, who was with him, identified Tighe.

An officer of the Coast Guard proved the position of the ship to be inside the water mark in the county of Mayo.

This closed the case for the Crown.

Mr. Concannon addressed the jury on behalf of the traversers. He commented, in feeling language, on the fearful destitution which had prevailed in Erris, and said it was impossible for a perfect stranger to be able to identify his clients of a dark night among a crowd of 150 persons.

Judge Lynch charged the jury, who brought in a verdict of guilty against Edward Lavelle and Charles Tighe, recommending them strongly to the mercy of the court on account of the destitute way, in which the people of that district were at the time.

His Lordship sentenced them to six months' imprisonment, commencing from the date of their committal.

MANSLAUGHTER.

The Queen v. Robert Gill.

The prisoner in this case stood indicted for the murder of William Gillespie, at Ballina, on the 21st of May last.

Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C.; West, Q.C.; and Costello prosecuted.

The prisoner had no one employed for him.

It appeared from the evidence of the several witnesses brought forward by the Crown that the prisoner kept a public-house in Ballina, and the deceased was staying in it on the night that the alleged act was committed. Several persons were drinking in it up to an early hour on Sunday morning. The deceased and prisoner having some words about the amount to pay, Gillespie challenged him to wrestle for a shilling; they commenced to wrestle, and, after two falls, the prisoner struck Gillespie a blow with his hand, and knocked him down, his head coming against the wall. He then became very weak, and threw off some green water; was put to bed. When the police brought a doctor that morning he was dead. The surgeon who made a *post mortem* examination of the head, said he died from fracture caused by the fall.

A witness was examined on the part of the prisoner, who stated that he saw the deceased fall twice on the street, from the effects of drink.

He was found guilty.

His Lordship, in sentencing him, commented strongly on the bad house which he kept, where people were drinking the whole night, and ushered in the Sabbath morning in the vilest orgies. He then went on to say that he believed the prisoner had no malicious intent, but he sent a fellow-creature unprepared before the judgment-seat of his Maker. His Lordship then proceeded to say that drunkenness was the social evil of this county. There seemed to be, he said, a total disregard of all the good resolutions which the people of this country some years since made. He hoped that the licence would be taken from the prisoner, as he was no longer fit to hold it. He sentenced him to six months, with hard labour.

A great deal of interest was excited in this case, as the court was crowded throughout the trial.

The Queen v. Michael Carty.

This case excited much commiseration towards the prisoner, whose pale, emaciated appearance in the dock was pitiable in the extreme. He was charged with having assaulted his mother, Mary Carty.

His mother proved the offence.

Edward Knott, Esq., M.D., deposed to the prisoner being at intervals out of his mind, and that he was only just after having been liberated from a Lunatic Asylum.

His Lordship charged the jury, who returned a verdict that the prisoner was not in a sane mind when he committed the act.

The Judge ordered him to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

His Lordship then proceeded to fiat the presentments, after which the court adjourned to Monday.

SECOND COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Christian.)

Captain Houston v. Winefred Gavin.

This was an ejectment on title.

Mr. Buchanan opened the pleadings.

Mr. Robinson, Q.C., stated the case for the plaintiff. Several witnesses were examined, and it appeared from their evidence that Captain Houston got a lease from the Marquis of Sligo, of a large tract of land in the county Mayo, and on this land were the defendants, against whom Lord Sligo got a process of ejectment for non-payment of rent, but they refused to give up possession of the ground, alleging they had a lease for three lives.

Mr. Concannon, who stated the case on the part of the defendant, contended that the process of ejectment went for nothing while the lease existed.

His Lordship charged the jury, who found for the plaintiff.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Robinson, Q.C., and Buchannan.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Concannon and Jordan.

COUNTY TIPPERARY—SOUTH RIDING.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Clonmel, Monday, July 23.

The Hon Judge O'Brien opened the commission this morning at ten o'clock, and the Grand Jury having been sworn, proceeded to address them.

His Lordship hoped that the gentlemen of the grand jury of the South Riding had not been inconvenienced by the postponement of the assizes till this morning, but the quantity of business in Waterford had obliged him, as well as the Lord Chief Baron, to postpone. His lordship had to compliment them on this occasion, as on the last time he addressed them, on the small number of bills that would go before them. There were four cases for malicious assault, one case of burglary, one of larceny, and one of homicide, which might prove to be only a case of manslaughter.

His Lordship then proceeded to fiat such of the presentments as were unopposed.

OPPOSED PRESENTMENTS.

In re James Going's presentment; traverser, Edmond Vaughan.

This was a presentment passed by the grand jury for £110 to compensate James Going, Esq., M.D., for the malicious burning of his house.

Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., and Mr. Johnstone appeared for the presentment; Mr. Purcell for the traverser.

It appeared that on the 7th of January the house was burned; on the 9th notice was served; and also that a person had threatened, 12 days before, to burn the house. The house was set on fire on the south-east angle of the house, the wind blowing from that quarter, clearly proving that if the house were set on fire it must have been maliciously done.

Dr. Going deposed that the fire had happened on the night above stated, about 12 o'clock at night; that he was awoke by the smell of fire, and on going into the next room he found the house on fire; he then sent the children out for the neighbours to help to put out the fire, but they did not come; witness served a woman called Honoria Quinlan with a notice to quit, and obtained a decree against her; this woman frequently made use of threats to him; a nephew of hers also threatened witness; she said often she would burn his house; Wm. Tracey, the nephew, told witness he would shoot him if he attempted to remove his aunt; last July, a mare, the property of witness, was stabbed; it was impossible that any kick of a horse could have inflicted such injuries.

On cross-examination it appeared that the house witness lived in in 1855 was burned down. In the course of the day of the 7th witness gave a dinner to his workmen at his place; witness said frequently that he would make application to the county for the burning; witness gave Mrs. Quinlan £20 to leave the house; this was after the burning; the wind was southerly the night of the burning; it was a windy night, and the fire began at the south east end.

To a Juror—The children who slept in the room were put to bed by witness' eldest daughter; they went to bed at seven o'clock.

John Going, the son of last witness, deposed that, on the 26th of December last, he heard the nephew of Honoria Quinlan say that he would burn the house over Dr. Going; the widow Quinlan, holding a lighted stick in her hand, said she would stick that in the roof over him (witness' father).

Miss Going proved having put to bed three of the younger children in the room where the fire broke out, and that she never fixed a candle against the wall in lieu of a candlestick.

Mr. Purcell stated that he appeared on the part of Mr. Vaughan, a ratepayer in the district upon which the £110 was about to be raised.

Mr. Johnstone replied, when the jury found for the claimant.

SHOOTING AT WITH INTENT TO MURDER.

Stephen Feehan was indicted for shooting at James Corcoran, with intent to murder him.

It appeared that James Corcoran, with other boys, was in a field, the property of the prisoner. On the prisoner calling out to them to go away, they mimicked him, when he sent his son home for a gun, which he fired in the air to drive them away.

The jury expressed their opinion that there was no evidence of intent, and, accordingly, under direction of the learned judge, acquitted the prisoner.

ASSAULT.

James Crowe was indicted for an assault, with intent to commit grievous bodily harm.

Denis M'Clue deposed that, on leaving the races of Barrettstown last May, Michael Morris and Michael M'Mahon were with him on their way home; James Crowe overtook them, and hit witness in the jaw with a blackthorn stick; witness then hit prisoner with a rattan; he then threw a stone at him; prisoner, with his friends, then overtook him again at the bridge, when he was struck senseless by another boy, named Crowe, but not the prisoner; when the prisoner Crowe was down, he called out to his companion to follow him; Doctor Morrissey attended him for four months for the injuries.

Cross examined—Had some drink taken that day—a glass and a half of whiskey; never saw the prisoner before; hit him in the ear with the rattan as hard as he could.

John M'Grath was in company with last witness, and corroborated him; saw M'Clue's cap on the prisoner; Thomas Barrett did not see the prisoner there when M'Clue was struck.

Michael Norris proved the same.

Mr. Johnstone addressed the jury for the prisoner only on the count for a common assault, as both his lordship and the jury expressed their opinion, that even from the evidence of the prosecutor himself, there was neither bodily nor actual harm inflicted.

His Lordship having charged the jury, they found a verdict of not guilty.

The Lord Chief Baron is still in Waterford, finishing the trial of Dexter v. Hayes.

The case of Dexter v. Dunkerly is postponed till the 22nd of October, in Dublin.

LONDON PEEP OF DAY.—When there was no market or when I wanted variety, a railway terminus, with the morning mails coming in, was remunerative company. But, like most of the company to be had in this world, it lasted only a very short time. The station lamps would burst out ablaze, the porters would emerge from places of concealment, the cabs and trucks would rattle to their places (the post-office carts were already in theirs), and, finally, the bell would strike up, and the train would come banging in. But there were few passengers and little luggage, and everything scuttled away with the greatest expedition. The locomotive post-offices, with their great nets—as if they had been dragging the country for bodies—would fly open as to their doors, and would disgorge a smell of lamp, an exhausted clerk, a guard in a red coat, and their bags of letters; the engine would blow and heave and perspire, like an engine wiping its forehead, and saying what a run it had had; and within ten minutes the lamps were out, and I was houseless and alone again. But now, there were driven cattle on the high road near, wanting (as cattle always do) to turn into the midst of stone walls, and squeeze themselves through six inches width of iron railing, and getting their heads down (also as cattle always do) for tossing purchase at quite imaginary dogs, and giving themselves and every devoted creature associated with them a most extraordinary amount of unnecessary trouble. Now, too, the conscious gas began to grow pale with the knowledge that daylight was coming, and straggling workpeople were already in the streets, and, as waking life had become extinguished with the last pieman's sparks, so it began to be rekindled with the fires of the first street corner breakfast-sellers. And so by faster and faster degrees, until the last degrees were very fast, the day came, and I was tired and could sleep.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

GARIBALDI'S BIRTHDAY.—Garibaldi's birthday is variously assigned to the 4th and 22d of July. If the latter be correct, he would yesterday have completed his 53d year; and what if he should have signalised it by the capture of Messina? The achievement is not an easy one, but easy achievements are not those he most approves. The enterprise on which he is bent is one to which, and to more than which he has long looked forward. Never to despair has been one of his characteristics. When in 1849 all seemed over at Rome, "Surrender" was a word he had not learned. Resistance was useless, for there was nothing wherewith to make it. The walls were breached, the defenders were diminished, the ammunition was exhausted. Treachery was supposed to have betrayed a principal post, and, perhaps to save the city from destruction, the Assembly decreed that the defence should be discontinued. Garibaldi, with 4,000 foot and 900 horse who volunteered to follow him, withdrew. He had nothing to offer them. Bread if they could get it, water if they met it, these were all he promised; but these with liberty were enough. Forth they went on that disastrous march under the fatigues of which sank his noble-hearted wife; and even then, Austria, Naples, Rome were the tyrannies he warred against, and the war-cry which he raised, when quitting the city for whose freedom he has fought, is now echoing in the ears of the Sicilians. We had nothing more to do (said he, referring to the armies which hemmed him in)—

"We had nothing more to do but to break through the circle, and carry, as Scipio did, the war into Carthage. Now our Carthage is *Naples*; it is there that I hope some day Despotism and I shall meet face to face. May that day be near!"

The aspiration may be soon gratified; but how perseveringly he has pursued what those who knew him not might have supposed but a vainglorious vaunt. In Italian history there is no nobler or purer name than that of Garibaldi. Yet his birth-place (Nice, where in the same room that heard the first faint cry of Massena he was born) Victor Emmanuel has transferred to France! It was an ugly negociation, and does not redound to the honour of the Sardinian King. Still it is in his favour that Garribaldi is his friend.—"Cork Constitution."

ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE AND AWFUL SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARSONSTOWN, 21ST JULY.—The revolting crime, the details of which have just been communicated to us, and the perpetration of which is, in this country, happily, of such rare occurrence that the excitement which it has occasioned in Eyrecourt (the scene of the tragedy) and its neighbourhood is but proportionate to its novelty and its magnitude. It appears that, on the morning of Thursday last, a young man, named Robert Eyre, the son of a pensioner of that name, residing at Eyrecourt, county Galway, and a sergeant on the staff of the Militia of that county, had on Thursday morning last, a quarrel with his father, consequent on some transaction of a domestic nature, and which, unluckily, resulted, on the part of the son, in a very gross and outrageous violation of the Fifth Commandment. The son immediately after proceeded to the house of his intended father-in-law, a man named Cooke, distant from Eyrecourt about five miles, accompanied by whom, after a short stay, he returned to the town. On entering it he was arrested, his father having, during his absence, sworn informations against him for an assault during their previous altercation. Unfortunately, as the sequel proved, Cooke tendered bail for him, and the young man was released. They proceeded together to his father's house, and as they were about to enter it, young Eyre stepped in advance, and shutting the street door in Cooke's face, bolted it from within. In a few seconds, sounds as of a violent struggle were heard in one of the rooms. Cooke endeavoured to force the door and windows, and eventually succeeded in obtaining an entrance through the door in the rear of the house, to the room from which the noises proceeded. On reaching it, he found the old man, almost lifeless, on the floor, fearfully gashed on the face and across the throat, the son standing over him with an open razor. Cooke's first impulse was to thrust the apparent murderer out, and close the house street door. But scarcely had he done so, when, hearing outside it a gurgling noise, he rushed out, and found young Eyre lying on the pavement, his throat nearly severed, and the blood gushing from the self-inflicted wound. The resident medical man, Doctor Coates, was promptly summoned to the succour of both the sufferers, one of whom, the father, still survives; but the unhappy suicide, the son, was this day buried in accordance with the verdict of the coroner's jury, which debarred him from interment in consecrated ground.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—MONDAY.

Bridget Thornton was brought up on a warrant charged by Mr. William Carr, of Denzille-street, provision dealer, under the following circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner entered his shop and threw herself into a sack of flour, thereby injuring a considerable portion of it. On complainant remonstrating with her she offered him one penny in compensation, which he refused, whereupon she abused himself and his wife out in the street.—She was ordered to find bail, or be imprisoned for one month.

Patrick Cunningham, a boy thirteen years old, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 158 B, charged with stealing from the pocket of a trousers belonging to Dennis Corcoran, of Bedford-place, small sums of money, on several occasions.—The prisoner was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment in the first instance, and then to be sent to the Reformatory for the usual term.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

A female, named Catherine Dunne, was remanded on a charge of abstracting a purse, containing 15s., from the pocket of Mrs. Reilly, on Saturday night, in a provision shop in Church-street.

Matthew Reilly, the proprietor of a cheap photographic establishment in Capel-street, was charged by a young lad for an assault. The complainant stopped at the entrance to the photographic gallery of the defendant, where the latter is usually stationed to solicit business, and was there intently studying the numerous specimens of portraits of eminent persons in public and private life, exhibited in a glasscase, when the defendant desired him to move on, and this not being done he assaulted the boy rather severely.—The defendant was fined 10s. 6d.

Charles Poole was fined 20s. for assaulting a police-constable, in North King street.

James Darcy was charged with having stolen £30 from the person of Thomas Davis, about the 8th of July, in a house in Bull-lane.—The case was sent for trial.

Levi Berke was summoned by the police for violating the Sabbath, by keeping his shop open on Sunday, and working therein as a pictureframe maker, in violation of the statute of William III.

The defendant said he was a Jew, and that he kept the Sabbath on Saturday, and could not afford to keep it on two days, as he had a family to support. He saw, too, that clothes shops were open for business, in Mary's-lane and the neighbourhood, on Sundays.

Mr. O'Donnell said the Sabbath that should be kept in these countries was Sunday, and he advised the defendant not to infringe it again.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE AND ART.—Master Joseph Crawford Withers, a boy *only in his fourteenth year*, has borne away a first-class prize—the "Queen's prize"—in the department of chemistry connected with the Royal Society for the Promotion of Science and Art. Six prizes were set apart for the Glasgow students; and, though Master Withers was the youngest but two or three of about seventy students, he bore away everything before him. What renders this circumstance the more extraordinary is, that the boy had attended the sessional lectures but a single session, while some of the other competitors, as we understand, had been studying three and even four sessions. Master Withers is, we believe, son of James Withers, Esq., long known by his connexion with the press of this and the sister country.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of

HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,

forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred to patents, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation; Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s.; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street, Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Hope for all. Whatever their ailments, none need despond of being cured till they have tried these inestimable remedies. Whether the disease be internal or external, spontaneous or the result of violence, if a cure be possible, Holloway's medicaments will effect it. The severity or duration of the malady is no bar to the successful influence exerted by these twin medicines, which cleanse, purify, and invigorate every solid and fluid in the body, and completely renovate the digestion. They render every organ of secretion healthy. These admirable antidotes to disease act immediately on the absorbent system, lungs, heart and circulation, whereby they invariably give energy, tone, and vigour to all the natural functions of life.

BIRTHS.

Dennis—July 21st, at Fort Granite, Baltinglass, the wife of Meade C. Dennis, Esq., of a daughter.

Fairlie—July 18, at Kelso, N.B., Lady Cunningham Fairlie, of a daughter.

Fry—On the 22nd instant, at 24, Waterloo-road, the wife of William Henry Fry, Esq., of a son.

Sutton—July 21, at 22, Harcourt-street, the wife of Frederick Sutton, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Bennet and Warburton—July, 19, at the parish church, Mullingar, by the Rev. John Hopkins, vicar, assisted by the Rev. Francis Swift, Thomas Bennet, Esq., 2nd Battalion 14th Regiment, to Harriette Sophia, eldest daughter of Major Egerton Warburton, late 47th Regiment, and grand-daughter of General Thomas Evans, C.B., Colonel 81st Regiment.

Dashwood and Fowler—July 19, at Rathmolyon Church, by the Rev. Luke Fowler, James Edward Dashwood, Esq., son of Vice-Admiral Dashwood, of Lyndhurst, Hampshire, to Anne Mildred, daughter of Robert Fowler, Esq., and Lady Harriet Fowler, of Rahinstown, county of Meath.

Gordon and Dickie—July 19, at St. John's Church, Sligo, by the Rev. E. Day, rector of the parish, Richard Gordon, Esq., Manager of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Sligo, to Eliza, third daughter of the late John Dickie, Esq., of Dundas, Canada West.

Marshall and Jary—July 19, at Bicfield Church, by the Rev. Henry Temple Frere, and the Rev. Thomas Smith Turnbull, Harry Marshall, Captain 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, youngest son of the late George Marshall, Esq., of Broadwater, in the county of Surrey, to Alice Heath, daughter of the late William Heath Jary, Esq., of Bicfield Lodge, in the county of Norfolk.

DEATHS.

Fletcher—On the 22nd inst., of decline, William J. S. Fletcher, Esq.

Frith—July 23, at 31, Leinster-road, after a long and tedious illness, Martha, the beloved wife of H. H. Frith, Esq., C.E.

Hutchinson—July 5, at Leghorn, Blanche Mardalena, daughter of S. S. Hutchinson, Esq., of Ricketstown, county Carlow, aged one year and four days.

Stokes—On the 23rd instant, at No. 1, Wilmont-avenue, Glasthule, Kingstown, Emma, wife of Mr. John Stokes, and third daughter of the late George Bins, Esq., of Stephen's-green North.

Vincent—July 19, at her residence in Blessington-street, Francis Blood Vincent, widow of Lieut.-Colonel William Vincent, 82nd Regiment.

Wauchope—July 1st, at Wheeling, State of Virginia, Mrs. Eleanor Wauchope, widow of the late Robert Wauchope, aged 62.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, JULY 23.—ARRIVED.—Topia, Sulina, Indian corn; Norden, Quebec, timber; Hibernia, Quebec, timber; Emma, Portmadoc, stones; Leighton, Aberystwith, lead ore; Royal William, Bangor, salt; Mackton, Liverpool, wheat; Princess (s), Liverpool, goods; Iron Duke (s), Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Maria, Bridgewater, bricks; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods—43 colliers.

SAILED.—Gipsey Queen, Quebec; Lady Bulkley, Bangor, porter; Havelock (s), Glasgow, goods; Princess (s), Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent (s), Liverpool, goods; Catherine, Carnarvon, porter; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR, JULY 24.

2-48 Morning. 3-6 Evening.

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